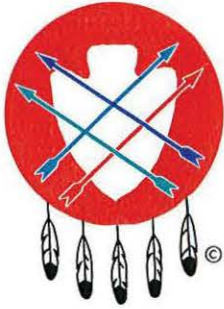




APPENDIX N
SECTION 106 DOCUMENTATION
File 7: Appendix F
(Correspondence/ Comments Received)

TECHNICAL REPORT APPENDICES

File 2	APPENDIX A	Area of Potential Effects
File 2	APPENDIX B	FHWA's Findings and Determinations
Files 2-5	APPENDIX C	Reports
File 6	APPENDIX D	Agency Coordination
File 6	APPENDIX E	Consulting Party Coordination (Invitations, Meeting Materials, Minutes, and Letters Regarding Consulting Party Status)
File 7	APPENDIX F	Correspondence/ Comments Received (see Appendix D for SHPO Correspondence)
File 8	APPENDIX G	Hardship Acquisitions
File 9	APPENDIX H	Project Mapping – Preferred Alternative 8
File 9	APPENDIX I	Correspondence/Comments Received/Transmitted Following Section 106 Review Period (OCTOBER 2012 TO MAY 2013)
File 9	APPENDIX J	Memorandum Of Agreement
File 9	APPENDIX K	Consultation with the ACHP



PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

118 S. Eight Tribes Trail (918) 540-2535 FAX (918) 540-2538

P.O. Box 1527

MIAMI, OKLAHOMA 74355

CHIEF
John P. Froman

SECOND CHIEF
Joe Goforth

June 24, 2004

Federal Highway Administration
Indianan Division
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: I-69: Section 5: via SR 37 just north of Victor Pike to SR 39 –
Section 106 Meeting on July 13, 2004 Formal Invitation to Consulting Parties

Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.

The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John P. Froman'.

John P. Froman
Chief

xc: Bud Ellis, Repatriation/NAGPRA Committee Chairman

TREASURER
John Sharp

SECRETARY
Hank Downum

FIRST COUNCILMAN
Claude Landers

SECOND COUNCILMAN
Jenny Rampey

THIRD COUNCILMAN
Jason Dollarhide

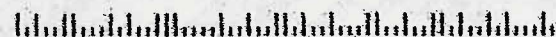
P.

Patricia Powell
8000 W Sand College Rd
Gosport, IN 47433-9566



I 69 Section 5 Project office
One City Centre, Suite 106 / 108
120 W. 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47404

47404+3834



Sorry so late - I was gone, ill and multiple family
Problems Patey Powell 812-876-6017

Homes to save in Section 5

Since I am not certain about the exact route of proposed I 69 in parts of northern Monroe and southern Morgan County, I can comment only about those areas that appear to be in the path.

MONROE County

Maple Grove Road Historic District - including the stone wall which winds throughout these homes are in the district: 3655 N. Maple Grove - Daniel Stout Stone House

4595 N. Maple Grove - Owens Farm

4910 N. Maple Grove - "Tom" Owens Farm (now owned

by Mark Mobley)

1585 E. Maple Grove - Double Pen - Bertha Fyffe

4851 Kinser Pike - Log house under the siding and historically important - Frank & Florence Bell

on Bell Road - Sears-Roebuck House - Walter & Cory Wampler - OWNER Not on record - did not see on survey
- MAY be gone

6680 Bottom Road - McNeely House

west of Simpson Chapel Church on Simpson Chapel Road - Amos Jones House - Gothic Revival

2330 Simpson Chapel Road - I-House "Olla Robinson"

5070 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal

5330 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal

MORGAN County

5990 Bryants Creek Road - Bungalow - present owner David Hermann

(south) Bryants Creek Road - Log cabin - historic name Lincoln Martin

4040 Cramer Road - Queen Anne - "Gar Cramer"

3515 Godsey Road - Single Pen - McDaniels

2209 Old St Rd 37 - Federal style Brick, painted white, Octagonal Bay

Liberty Church Road - Gabeled L - Maxwell House

3900 Old St Rd 37 - south of Maxwell area - Barn w/out residence
SS - 0929-022 ?



CEMETERIES IN SECTION 5

MONROE COUNTY

1. Carlton/Huff Cemetery - 2 stones in front of Worm's Way Business off north 37
2. Griffith/Gray Cemetery - west off north 37, just north of Bottom Road
3. Wiley Cemetery - east of north 37 off Wiley Road - a very old unusual historic cemetery located behind private property (owner Cindy Marshall) Turner Wiley original owner of the land in this area - his house is closest to Hwy 37
4. Simpson Chapel Church and Cemetery on Simpson Chapel Road
5. old cemetery just west - "Williams" - old Simpson Chapel Cemetery

MORGAN COUNTY

Maxwell Cemetery close to Highway 37 south of Martinsville

MONROE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
and offices of the
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

Courthouse - Room 306
Bloomington, IN 47404
Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967
<http://www.co.monroe.in.us/planning/index.htm>

July 13, 2005

Wendy Vachet, Project Manager
Section 5 – I-69 EIS
One City Centre, Suite 106/108
120 W 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47404



RE: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review Comments

Ms. Vachet:

At their July 11, 2005 meeting the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review voted to forward the following comments regarding the draft Historic Property Report being prepared as part of the I-69 EIS Tier II project:

1. The Board, a Certified Local Government and Consulting Party appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Historic Property Report and concurs with the recommendation that the two sites identified in Monroe County (Stipp-Bender Farmstead and Philip Murphy-Jonas May House) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties. The Board believes that a number of other sites may also be eligible for listing.
2. The Board recommends that an expanded description and justification for the basis of determining ineligibility be provided for each of the structures listed in the Monroe County Interim Report of Historic Sites and Structures as either Outstanding or Notable.
3. The Board requests that the comment period be extended beyond July 13, 2005 and that the draft document be placed in appropriate public locations (libraries, city halls, county courthouses, etc) throughout the impacted area to permit increased public scrutiny of the same. At a minimum, copies of the full draft report should be provided to each of the consulting parties to permit increased scrutiny. We feel it is important to provide a review format that does not limit public comment. Having a single copy of the draft report available only at the project office made it very difficult for individuals and consulting parties, including members of the Board (approved CLG) to review the draft.

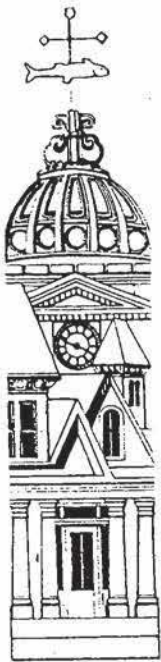
4. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the Fullerton House (40050) and the stone wall affiliated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and other locations (35055, 35095).
5. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, 35099).
6. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of Bridge No. 83 on Dillman Road and County Bridge No. 913 on Business 37 (25060, 35064).

Again, the Board appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft report and would be happy to assist in any way that it can in providing further information relative to the above comments. Should you have any questions or need additional information please feel free to contact me at the number above or by e-mail at rcowell@co.monroe.in.us.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Cowell, Jr., AICP
Planning Director



Bloomington Restorations Inc.

A FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONROE COUNTY
2920 E. 10TH STREET, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47408
(812) 336-0909 • FAX (812) 323-2089
bri@bloomington.in.us



July 13, 2005

Wendy Vachet
I-69 Section 5 Project Office
One City Centre, Suite 106/108
120 W. Seventh Street
Bloomington, IN 47404

Dear Ms. Vachet:

I am writing on behalf of Bloomington Restorations, Inc., to comment on the findings of the Historic Property Report presented at the June 27, 2005 Consulting Parties Meeting. Bloomington Restorations, Inc. is Bloomington and Monroe County's local, not-for-profit historic preservation organization.

We would encourage you to re-examine your position on the eligibility of the following resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

The Fullerton House (Inventory No. 40050): Our organization saved this I-House from demolition by purchasing it and selling it to its current owner, who faithfully had it restored using evidence uncovered during the restoration process.

The Circa 1895 Queen Anne house at 2102 Vernal Pike (Inventory No. 90183): We also intervened to save this house, and sold it to its current owner who is in the process of restoring it. This house is amazingly high-style for its size, when compared with other Queen Anne houses in the Bloomington area.

Limestone Quarries and Mills (various inventory numbers): These quarries and mills have national significance because of the role that building limestone played in American architecture. As a group they may be eligible as a multiple property submission to the National Register.

Sincerely,

Steve Wyatt
Executive Director

>>> "Steve Wyatt" <bri@bloomington.in.us> 07/20/05 10:23 AM >>>

Dear Wendy Vachet,

The Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike near the Fullerton House is a Fullerton family gravesite. This is something we were told by the people from whom we purchased the house. My recollection of the time is that the owner walked us to the cemetery and showed us the grave stones, which bore the Fullerton name.

The connection between the I-house and the cemetery raises the significance of both sites, I believe.

Steve

Steve Wyatt, Executive Director
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.
336-0909 Fax 323-2089
2920 E. Tenth St., Bloomington, IN 47408

www.BloomingtonRestorations.org

CC: Collier, Stephanie; Peyton, James; tzinn; Weiss, Kurt



Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Government Center

July 20, 2005

Robert F. Tally Jr.
U.S.DOT Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania St. Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear **Mr. Tally:**

I am writing to inform you that I am in receipt of your recent National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106 and Section 110 correspondence.

After reviewing the contents of your recent mailing we would like to inform that we have no objections to the following project(s):

Project(s): I-69 Section 5 Project Office

At this time we are unaware of any historical cultural resources in the proposed development area. However, we do request to be immediately contacted if any inadvertent discoveries are uncovered at anytime throughout the various phases of the project.

Please feel free to call me at (785) 966-4007 or additional information can be faxed to (785) 966-4009. We look forward to working with you.

Respectfully,

Zach Pahmahmie
Tribal Chairman
NAGPRA Representative
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

ZP/vrs

C.A.R.R.
Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, Inc.
PO Box 54
Stanford, IN 47463
812-825-9555 www.carri69.org 800-515-6936

August 16, 2005

Anthony DeSimone
Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Section
575 N. Pennsylvania Street, Rm. 254
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

I am writing in regard to the Tier 2 EIS and Section 106 process for the Indianapolis to Evansville I-69 project.

While INDOT and FHWA appear to solicit citizen participation, the segmentation of the project in fact discourages meaningful participation by stakeholders and citizens. Because the Section 106 review in Tier 2 of the I-69 project has been segmented into 6 sections, it has been extremely difficult for CARR to participate in a meaningful way in the review process. The restricted times for viewing the Section 106 study (only when the section offices are open) are a serious impediment for Section 106 consulting parties who have full-time work and other responsibilities.

The Section 106 study should be made available to Consulting Parties either in hard copies or on CDs and on a web site so that concerned parties can carefully evaluate the work. **This should be done immediately so that consulting parties will have ample time to make meaningful comment prior to the release of the DEIS.**

CARR formally requests copies either in hard copy or on CDs for the Section 106 Historic Preservation Study for I-69 Tier 2. This should include all the Sections.

In addition CARR respectfully requests an extension of 45 days to the Section 106 comment period. This 45 day extension would begin AFTER consulting parties have received copies of the Section 106 studies.

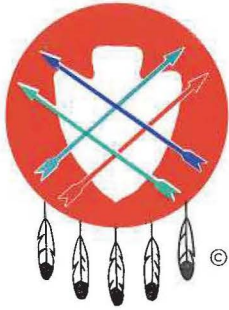
Thank you for your consideration of these requests and I look forward to hearing from you soon. If you wish to contact me by phone please call 812-332-0025 (D) or 812-825-9555 (E).

Very truly yours,

Sandra W. Tokarski

Sandra W. Tokarski

cc: Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Evan Bayh
Congresswoman Julia Carson
John Moore, ELPC



PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

118 S. Eight Tribes Trail (918) 540-2535 FAX (918) 540-2538
P.O. Box 1527
MIAMI, OKLAHOMA 74355

CHIEF
John P. Froman

SECOND CHIEF
Jason Dollarhide

May 13, 2008

I-69 Section 5 Project Office
One City Centre, Suite 106/108
120 W 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47404

RE: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Study, Section 5 Section 106: Historic
Property Report

Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.

The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "JPF", with a small flourish at the end.

John P. Froman
Chief

xc: Bud Ellis, Repatriation/NAGPRA Committee Chairman

TREASURER
John Sharp

SECRETARY
Hank Downum

FIRST COUNCILMAN
Carolyn Garren

SECOND COUNCILMAN
Jenny Rampey

THIRD COUNCILMAN
Alan Goforth

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Tim Maloney [maloneyt@hecweb.org]
Sent: Friday, February 03, 2012 9:59 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Jesse Kharbanda
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5 - Request for updated Mailing Address

Information received. Thanks.

Tim Maloney



Tim Maloney
Senior Policy Director
Hoosier Environmental Council
3951 N. Meridian St. Suite 100
Indianapolis, IN 46208
317-685-8800 ext. 115
C: 812-369-8677
tmaloney@hecweb.org

Join Us. Become a member at www.hecweb.org.

From: Hamman, Mary Jo [<mailto:MHamman@mbakercorp.com>]
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2012 1:20 PM
To: Tim Maloney
Cc: Jesse Kharbanda
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5 - Request for updated Mailing Address

Tim,

I wanted let you know, in my email to Jesse, I had indicated the USPS records noted delivery of the AI Report on January 27, 2012. It turns out that the CD was returned to our Project Office in Bloomington that day.

I stopped by your offices just before 9:30 this morning and slid the CD and a transmittal letter under the door. Please let me know that you received it.

Thank you,

Mary Jo Hamman
I-69 Section 5 Project Manager

From: Jesse Kharbanda [<mailto:jkharbanda@hecweb.org>]
Sent: Sunday, January 29, 2012 2:44 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Tim Maloney
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5 - Request for updated Mailing Address

Thanks, Mary Jo. The 3951 address below is the correct one. Tim Maloney, cced here, is HEC's lead on I-69 work; he can verify receipt of the AIR that you reference below.

Jesse

Jesse Kharbanda
Executive Director
Hoosier Environmental Council
www.hecweb.org
(317) 685-8800 (o)
(317) 979-3236 (c)

-----Original Message-----

From: Hamman, Mary Jo [<mailto:MHamman@mbakercorp.com>]
Sent: Sun 1/29/2012 12:17 PM
To: Jesse Kharbanda
Subject: I-69 Section 5 - Request for updated Mailing Address

Dear Mr. Kharbanda,

You should have received an email from me last week, notifying you of a report on Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-69 Section 5 APE. We had mailed copies to our Consulting Parties, as well as made the document available on our ftp site for download.

We received contact from the US Post Office Saturday, noting that the address we utilized for you was "undeliverable." The address used was:

Mr. Jesse Kharbanda
Hoosier Environmental Council
1915 W. 18th Street, Suite A
Indianapolis, IN 46202

In researching this undeliverable notice, it appears that the current address is:

Hoosier Environmental Council
3951 N. Meridian Suite 100
Indianapolis, IN 46208

Please let me know of the correct mailing address at your earliest opportunity. We will make every attempt to provide you with a copy of this document immediately.

Note that along with the Dimension Limestone effort, we had distributed an Additional Information Report to the Historic Properties Report (originally published in January 2008). The US Post Office indicated that the AI mailing arrived to your office on January 27, 2012. If you have not received that document, we will make that available as well.

Thank you for any updated information you can provide. We hope to see you at the Consulting Parties Meeting on January 31, 2012.

Kind regards,

Mary Jo Hamman
I-69 Section 5 Project Manager

Mary Jo Hamman, PE

[\[cid:image001.gif@01CCDDB3.E958B0D0\]](#) | Indiana, Director of Transportation | Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
8888 Keystone Crossing, Suite 1300 | Indianapolis, IN 46240
Office: 317-581-8592 | Mobile: 317-517-9584 | Fax: 317-581-8593

Molnar, Katherine J

From: Zinn, Timothy
Sent: Friday, February 03, 2012 1:12 PM
To: munsonc@indiana.edu
Cc: Belfast, Jesse; Molnar, Katherine J; Peyton, James; Hamman, Mary Jo; Peyton, James; Gillette, Kia; Swickard, Eric; Linda Weintraut; Bethany Natali
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5

Dear Ms. Munson:

In regard to your request for survey and evaluation information on the house at 3275 Prow Road, we checked our files and found that the property was included in the 2004-2005 survey. Our field notes indicate that changes to the house include replacement windows, aluminum siding, and the construction of two additions to the house. The property was therefore recommended as Non-contributing. Yesterday, we revisited the property to confirm the survey notes and to update our photos.

Should you need additional information or would like to discuss this property further, please feel free to contact me.

Tim

Timothy G. Zinn
Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Specialist Michael Baker, Jr. Inc.
100 Airside Drive
Moon Township, PA 15108
(412) 269-4619 direct phone
(412) 260-7389 cell
(412) 375-3986 fax

-----Original Message-----

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [mailto:munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2012 10:20 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Erin Shane
Subject: Re: I-69 Section 5 - Additional Information Report

Hi Mary Jo:

I told people at the meeting Tuesday that I would send the address of the historic house that I questioned. It is:

3275 N. Prow Rd

I'm sorry to say that I took several business cards from Baker folks but put them somewhere safe while I was moving my office (the actual move was yesterday). But I now have no idea where that safe place is. We are still arranging shelving and haven't even started to unpack.

Could you please forward my message to the Baker team, since I promised to send the address.

Molnar, Katherine J

From: Zinn, Timothy
Sent: Thursday, February 09, 2012 12:50 PM
To: Cheryl Ann Munson
Cc: Belfast, Jesse; Molnar, Katherine J; Peyton, James; Hamman, Mary Jo; Peyton, James; Gillette, Kia; Swickard, Eric; Linda Weintraut; Bethany Natali
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5

Dear Ms. Munson:

It has not been our policy on I 69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 studies to release documents in the deliberative stages of Section 106, other than in formal draft reports. However, if you wish to view the photographs of the house taken last week, please stop by the project office.

Thanks for your understanding,

Tim

Timothy G. Zinn
Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Specialist Michael Baker, Jr. Inc.
100 Airside Drive
Moon Township, PA 15108
(412) 269-4619 direct phone
(412) 260-7389 cell
(412) 375-3986 fax

-----Original Message-----

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [mailto:munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Saturday, February 04, 2012 11:20 AM
To: Zinn, Timothy
Cc: Belfast, Jesse; Molnar, Katherine J; Peyton, James; Hamman, Mary Jo; Peyton, James; Gillette, Kia; Swickard, Eric; Linda Weintraut; Bethany Natali
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5

Dear Mr. Zinn,

Thank you for this information.

Could you please send me the photos you just took?

Cheryl

Cheryl Ann Munson

Archaeology, Rm. 190 or: Department of Anthropology
2611 East 10th Street Student Building 130
Indiana University Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47408 Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-0528
FAX: (812) 856-4187
e-mail: munsonc@indiana.edu
cell phone: (812) 325-3407

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Saturday, February 11, 2012 10:03 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Re: I-69 Section 5 - Additional Information Report

Dear Mary Jo,

We need to have access to the reports until the Historic Preservation Board prepares our comments (due Feb 23, as I recall).

Could you please open up the links again to the Dimension Limestone and the Additional Properties reports?

Thank you,

Cheryl

Cheryl Ann Munson

Archaeology, Rm. 190	or: Department of Anthropology
2611 East 10th Street	Student Building 130
Indiana University	Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47408	Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-0528	
FAX: (812) 856-4187	
e-mail: munsonc@indiana.edu	
cell phone: (812) 325-3407	

For information about research at the archaeological sites of Hovey Lake, Prather, Bone Bank, Murphy, and others, see:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo>

On Thu, 2 Feb 2012, Cheryl Ann Munson wrote:

> Hi Mary Jo:
>
> I told people at the meeting Tuesday that I would send the address of
> the historic house that I questioned. It is:
>
> 3275 N. Prow Rd
>
> I'm sorry to say that I took several business cards from Baker folks
> but put them somewhere safe while I was moving my office (the actual
> move was yesterday). But I now have no idea where that safe place is.
> We are still arranging shelving and haven't even started to unpack.
>
> Could you please forward my message to the Baker team, since I
> promised to send the address.
>

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Peyton, James
Sent: Monday, February 13, 2012 10:30 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: FW: Extended Availability of the I-69, Section 5 Additional Information Report and the Dimension Limestone Resources Report

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Monday, February 13, 2012 9:28 AM
To: munsonc@indiana.edu
Cc: Hamman, Mary Jo; Peyton, James; Zinn, Timothy
Subject: Extended Availability of the I-69, Section 5 Additional Information Report and the Dimension Limestone Resources Report



mhamman@mbakercorp.com has sent you attachments using Baker eFTP

Cheryl,

I have reposted the I-69, Section 5 Additional Information Report and the Dimension Limestone Resources Report to the Baker ftp site as you requested. Unfortunately, I don't have the ability to extend the date of availability through the close of the comment period (it has actually been extended to Feb. 27, 2012 - see the transmittal letter for the Quarry Report) as the "expiration date" on the file posting is automatic. Please ask the members of the Historic Review Board to try and download the files before the date shown below. If need be, I'll be happy to repost again if the timeline passes and you still need it - just please send another request if the need arises.

Message Text:

Thank you,

Mary Jo Hamman
I-69, Section 5 Project Manager

To retrieve these attachments, click on the secure link below.

<https://eftp.mbakercorp.com:443?wtcQID=V09ZQU1aSU1MWDpqOXFYShLRQ==/>

Access to this information will expire on 2/20/2012 12:00:00 AM

NOTE: Some companies have policies at their sites that prohibit the above link to be accessed by just clicking on the link. If this is the case, just copy and paste the entire URL link (including the equal signs) into your browser. If you need additional assistance, contact the Michael Baker IT Support Desk at 1-866-447-6333 or e-mail us at DigitalServices@mbakercorp.com

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2012 12:46 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Peyton, James; Zinn, Timothy; Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: Re: Extended Availability of the I-69, Section 5 Additional Information Report and the Dimension LimestoneResources Report

Hi Mary Jo,

Thank you very much for reposting the report.

Tonight we examined the quarry districts, especially N. of SR 46 and E. of ST 37 at our meeting tonight.

I am forwarding your message, below, to the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board (and friends) who have a particular interest in the Dimension Limestone Resources report.

All: please see links below for access to the report.

Thank you again!

Cheryl

Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Midwest Archaeology Lab	or: Department of Anthropology
1430 N. Willis Drive	Student Building 130
Indiana University	Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405	Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-0528	
FAX: (812) 856-4187	
e-mail: munsonc@indiana.edu	
cell phone: (812) 325-3407	

For information about research at the archaeological sites of Hovey Lake, Prather, Bone Bank, Murphy, and others, see:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo>

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 mhamman@mbakercorp.com wrote:

>
>
> [IMAGE]
>

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Monday, February 20, 2012 3:05 PM
To: 'bhb@bernacki.com'
Subject: I-69, Section 5 - Meeting Summary & PowerPoint from Jan. 31, 2012 Consulting Parties Meeting
Attachments: CP Mtg Summary Jan 31 2012.pdf; I69 S5 20120131 PowerPoint.pdf

Dear Mr. Bernacki,

As we discussed, please find the Meeting Summary & PowerPoint from the Jan. 31, 2012 Consulting Parties Meeting attached to this email.

Paper copies of the documents have been placed in the U.S. Mail (they should be postmarked tomorrow).

Thank you for your assistance.

Kind Regards, Mary Jo Hamman

Mary Jo Hamman, PE

Baker | Indiana, Director of Transportation | Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
8888 Keystone Crossing, Suite 1300 | Indianapolis, IN 46240
Office: 317-581-8592 | Mobile: 317-517-9584 | Fax: 317-581-8593

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2012 1:12 PM
To: 'Erin Shane'
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5 - submit comments electronically?

Erin,

This will be fine. Please submit the comments electronically to my email address. If possible, include them as a *.pdf file attachment. We will accept the paper copy as it arrives a few days later.

Thank you. Mary Jo

From: Erin Shane [<mailto:eshane@co.monroe.in.us>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2012 1:02 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: RE: I-69 Section 5 - submit comments electronically?

Mary:

Can we submit comments electronically by the deadline, followed w/ a hard copy mailing a couple days later? Seems we may be pushing up against the deadline and I'd rather avoid paying for overnight delivery.

If that is OK, shall I send them to you?

Thanks,

Erin D. Shane, AICP
Senior Planner
Monroe County Plan Commission
501 N. Morton Street
Suite 224
Bloomington, IN 47404
Email: eshane@co.monroe.in.us
Phone: 812.349.2560
Fax: 812.349.2967

From: Hamman, Mary Jo [<mailto:MHamman@mbakercorp.com>]
Sent: Friday, February 17, 2012 7:14 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: I-69 Section 5 - Correction of Mailing Address

Dear Consulting Party:

It has been brought to our attention that there may be confusion regarding the mailing address to be used for any consulting party comments. The full mailing address for the I-69, Section 5 Project Office is:

***I-69, Section 5 Project Office
3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2
Bloomington, Indiana 47403***

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Sunday, February 26, 2012 11:11 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: Re: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources
Attachments: I-69, Sec. 5, MCHP comments, 02-27-2012.pdf

Dear Ms. Hamman:

Please find attached a pdf file of our comments on the two recent Sec. 5 reports on historic properties. A hard copy will be sent to you in the mail.

Yours truly,

Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Midwest Archaeology Lab or: Department of Anthropology
1430 N. Willis Drive Student Building 130
Indiana University Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405 Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-0528
FAX: (812) 856-4187
e-mail: munsonc@indiana.edu
cell phone: (812) 325-3407

For information about research at the archaeological sites of Hovey Lake, Prather, Bone Bank, Murphy, and others, see:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo>

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Sunday, February 26, 2012 11:06 PM
To: 'Cheryl Ann Munson'
Subject: RE: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources

Hi Cheryl,

Would you mind resending the file attachments? - the email I received does not seem to have them included.

Thank you, Mary Jo

-----Original Message-----

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [<mailto:munsonc@indiana.edu>]
Sent: Sunday, February 26, 2012 10:49 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources

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<http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo>

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [munsonc@indiana.edu]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 8:30 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: Re: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources
Attachments: I-69, Sec. 5, MCHP comments, 02-27-2012.pdf

Please see the revised letter, attached, which corrects a typo.

Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Midwest Archaeology Lab	or: Department of Anthropology
1430 N. Willis Drive	Student Building 130
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On Sun, 26 Feb 2012, Cheryl Ann Munson wrote:

> Dear Ms. Hamman:
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> Please find attached a pdf file of our comments on the two recent Sec.
> 5 reports on historic properties. A hard copy will be sent to you in the mail.
>
> Yours truly,
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> Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
> Monroe County Historic Preservation Board
>
> *****
> Midwest Archaeology Lab or: Department of Anthropology
> 1430 N. Willis Drive Student Building 130
> Indiana University Indiana University
> Bloomington, IN 47405 Bloomington, IN 47405
> Phone: (812) 855-0528

**MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOARD OF REVIEW**

501 N. Morton Street, Suite 224, Bloomington, IN 47404

Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967

www.co.monroe.in.us/tsd/Government/Infrastructure/PlanningDepartment/HistoricPreservation.aspx

February 27, 2012

I-69, Section 5 Project Office
3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2
Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Attn: Mary Jo Hamman, via email to: MHamman@mbakercorp.com (hard copy via U.S. mail)

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies,
Section 5: SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39
DES No.: 0300381



Dear Ms. Hamman:

Our Board has reviewed two reports recently prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. We will comment on them separately, below.

(1) *“Consideration and Findings regarding Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-60 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects”*

This is an excellent report and we concur with most of the recommendations for the Proposed Historic Landscape Districts of Reed, Hunter Valley, and Clear Creek.

However, there is a notable omission in the Reed District. This is the omission of the frame house owned by the late Phillip and Juanita Hedrick at 3275 N. Prow Road as a Contributing Property. The Hedrick House is located across Prow Road northwest of the Reed Quarry operations and has long-term linkages to these operations.

The proposed Reed District is historically, from its inception, part of the Hunter Valley District. According to William Blatchley, the District, and nearby properties including the Hedrick House, were part of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Company and its subsequent spin-off companies.

The cross-gabled farm house itself is modest. Some, but certainly not all, windows have been replaced. Original wood frame windows with rope pulls remain. The house has been covered in aluminum siding, but the original siding is intact underneath. Original wooden floors are present. A wrap-around wooden porch had disintegrated by 1958 and was replaced with a limestone porch by the Hedrick's family.

A truly unique feature of the house is the construction of the basement on a shelf of limestone bedrock, rather than a laid or poured floor. Limestone blocks form the basement walls. Some of the stones are huge up to two feet in both dimensions, and of varying size. They have irregular surfaces rather than a sawn face. Comparable foundation walls are found at Indiana University (Maxwell, Owen, and Wylie Halls) in the “Old Crescent.” The basement's construction at Hedrick House is a lasting testament to the link between the house's builders and the Reed Quarry.

The house was built in 1899 by the Fredrick and William Parks family, one of the founding families of the county, who worked in the limestone industry and farmed. Subsequent owners were Ida Parks Brummet and Robert Patton, John Patton, Benjamin and Bertha Terrell, Everett and Clara Shigley (1951), and Phillip and Juanita Hedric (1957) (Monroe County Auditor's office). The occupants of this house were multiply linked as workers in the nearby Reed Limestone Quarry. Many of the occupants were interrelated by marriages and kinship. As reported at our January Board meeting, they were fabricators and stonemasons. Most recently, Phillip Hedric was a stonemason as well as a farmer. Seasonal work in quarries and in farming made multiple occupations a common practice among families in rural Monroe County.

The Hedrick House is the only surviving late 19th century farmhouse in the immediate outskirts of northwest Bloomington. But relative to the Proposed Historic Landscape, it is the last of the houses of people working at the quarry. Other houses and farmhouses used by Reed quarry workers along Prow and Arlington Roads were demolished over the years as a high school, church, other facilities, and SR 37 were constructed. The Hedrick House is worthy of the state's protection and recognition as part of the Reed Historic District.

In addition to the historic house, the Hedrick farm is the location of one or more prehistoric Native American archaeological sites. Multiple artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Middle-Late Archaic, and Early Woodland periods, roughly 8,000 to 200 B.C. Further study of this Hedrick property through archaeological survey and test excavation is needed to identify the specific location, type, and age of the archaeological sites, and to assess their integrity.

(2) *"I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, Additional Information Report Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39"*

Our comments are limited to the Thomas L. Brown Elementary School.

The report states: "Because it is a recent-past property, it should retain a high level of architectural integrity and be associated with significance trends in state education in order to be considered NR eligible."

The architectural integrity is evident. The building's association with the school-consolidation movement was not evaluated by the surveyors. Our assessment is that more historical information should be included in the record.

Brown School was named after local educator Thomas Brown, an adored teacher at several local one room schools. Thomas Brown is buried across the road in Simpson Chapel Cemetery and it is fitting that one can see the school from his grave.

In addition to retaining much (if not all) of its original external characteristics and most of its internal characteristics, Brown School is quite indicative of the broader trends in American education. The school was built to replace Washington Township Consolidated School- the first consolidated school in the county and was a Sears Roebuck building. Brown School has eight classrooms, accommodating multiple levels of instruction from K-6 while (there were still one room schools in operation in the county and state. In addition to featuring modern restrooms, the building has separate spaces designated as teacher's lounge, principal's office, and staff restroom. These were significant 'firsts' for this rural township which less than a decade earlier did not have electricity.

The building also houses a half-court indoor gymnasium, a must to comply with Indiana's basketball obsession. The space triples as a cafeteria and auditorium, in keeping with national trends in making common spaces as multi-purpose as possible. Unlike the building(s) it replaced, the school was built with cinder blocks, steel, and limestone (a local material). Windows take up a minor percentage of the facade- a trend keeping with the aesthetic of the time, the belief that children were distracted by large windows, and strides toward energy efficiency. To supplement, the building has drop ceilings and fluorescent lighting fixtures (a mid- century education trend yet to disappear). Many students were bussed to school from around the township-wide district. The mascot was the bobcat, a locally native species.

Brown School was closed during a heated and controversial round of consolidation in Monroe County in the mid-1980s. It was purchased by local entrepreneur Bill Cook in order to be used as a practice facility for his new Drum & Bugle Corps, Star of Indiana. The group became DCI (Drum Corps International) Champions in 1991. The members call the building Star Hall or Brown School. Gayle Cook has mentioned that the four famous murals in the Monroe County Courthouse were once stored in the school's gymnasium which, like the rest of the school, was not air-conditioned.

The evaluation of Brown School should be changed. At the local and regional levels, it reflects important developments in the history of educational philosophy and practice. Further research on the context of Brown School in the history of Monroe County schools, and those of surrounding counties, should be undertaken.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this review as a Consulting Party.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Cheryl Ann Munson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 8:50 AM
To: 'Cheryl Ann Munson'
Subject: RE: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources

Thank you Cheryl. I have received the revised document.

Mary Jo

-----Original Message-----

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [<mailto:munsonc@indiana.edu>]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 8:30 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: Re: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources

Please see the revised letter, attached, which corrects a typo.

Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Midwest Archaeology Lab	or: Department of Anthropology
1430 N. Willis Drive	Student Building 130
Indiana University	Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405	Bloomington, IN 47405
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On Sun, 26 Feb 2012, Cheryl Ann Munson wrote:

> Dear Ms. Hamman:
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> Please find attached a pdf file of our comments on the two recent Sec.
> 5 reports on historic properties. A hard copy will be sent to you in the mail.
>
> Yours truly,

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Debby Reed [debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 9:52 AM
To: Cheryl Ann Munson; Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt
Subject: Re: I-69, Sec. 5, Comments of the MCHP Board on Additional Information Report and Limestone Heritage Resources

Dear Cheryl,

Thank you for your support letter. Your endorsement of the Parks/Patton/Hedrick home carries so much significance. I fully realize what it means to have your name on paper. I knew of you and your work before our meeting as your outstanding reputation precedes you. My sincere thanks and gratitude goes to the MCHP Board for their support and endorsement, too.

I will be forever grateful for your help and kindness. We will cross our fingers, fight until the end and hope for the best.

Best regards,

Debby Reed

From: Cheryl Ann Munson <munsonc@indiana.edu>
To: MHamman@mbakercorp.com
Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval <akerchev@indiana.edu>; Maxine Barnes

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Nancy Hiestand [hiestann@bloomington.in.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 9:14 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Consulting Party: City of Bloomington
Attachments: City of Bloomington Comments.pdf

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Bloomington CLG. Please forward them to

I-69, Section 5 Project Office

3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2

Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Thanks,

Nancy Hiestand

--

Nancy Hiestand AICP
Program Manager Historic Preservation
Housing and Neighborhood Development
P.O. Box 100
Bloomington, IN
47402
[812-349-3507](tel:812-349-3507)
FAX: [812-349-3582](tel:812-349-3582)
hiestann@bloomington.in.gov

When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe -John Muir



**City of Bloomington
Historic Preservation Commission**



February 26, 2012

RE: Tier 2 Studies Dimension Limestone Resources with the I-69 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects

Consulting Party City of Bloomington

MHamman@mbakercorp.com

I am writing to you on behalf of a residential property located at 3275 North Prow Road in Bloomington Township. The house is located just outside the city limits so it was not included in any municipal inventory of sites and structures. Recent research indicates the house was built in 1899 and occupies an area where evidence of industrial limestone history is pervasive. The site is approximately 1260 feet from the Reed Historic Landscape District site as identified in the study published January 24, 2012 by Michael Baker Jr. Inc. See attached map. The Period of Significance for the historic landscape site is identified as 1927-1967.

Of particular concern in the report are the dimensions of the proposed district and its inclusiveness. The house is associated with the Reed family through the marriage of Deborah Hedrick (a current owner of the quarry) whose relatives still reside in the house.

The house illustrates a unique method of construction as well as an approach towards limestone salvage that is reflective of the local culture. The house is a vernacular T Plan frame cottage with an unusual full limestone block foundation that is built on a geologic shelf of limestone. See attached photographs. Ordinarily this kind of modest rural house would be built on limestone piers with rubble pushed beneath (see for example the Ira Stanger House MGR). The basement shows irregularly coursed, both sawn and rock faced limestone that was obviously salvaged from the nearby Hunter quarry site (Reed was not yet open). Salvage, in itself is common through the area including within the city limits, where foundations, walls, porches and steps were frequently built by limestone workers in their spare time. These features comprise a landscape distinct to the area, which tends to fade after the WPA projects of the 1930s.

What is particularly unique to this structure and reflective of its linkage to limestone history is that it is built on a solid rock base (see photographs) of high quality limestone.

Hunter Quarry and Reed quarries are geologically linked across the later SR 37 right-of-way, reflecting two eras of industry (1892-1967 Hunter Valley) and (1927-1967 Reed). The original "North" Pike or Dixie Highway was to the east of these two quarrying sites. Owners of the house knowingly used the bedrock in its construction.

The owner is currently doing research attempting to tie early owners of the tract (pre-construction of the home) to the Parks family and to the early limestone industry in Sections 20 and 29. At this time a William A. or L. Parks is believed to have built the house in the late 1890s. The Parks family through James Parks, a County Commissioner in 1818, is one of the early settling families in the area. At this time, what we don't know is perhaps as significant as what we know. The owner has presented a chain of title, and census information loosely tying sequential owners to the limestone industry.

This area of town has seen much change and redevelopment since construction of a major High School in 1972. The house is expressive of the area's limestone heritage uniquely because it is a residential building and is a sole remaining example of its kind on this side of town. It should be considered a contributing resource.

I urge you to request further research on the significance of this property.

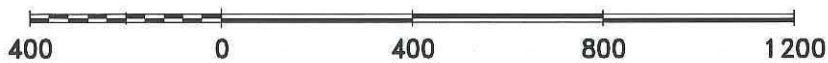
Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Nancy Hiestand". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Nancy Hiestand
Program Manager Historic Preservation
City of Bloomington.



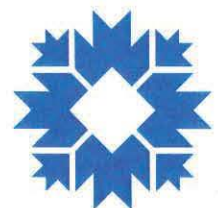
By: hiestann
26 Feb 12



For reference only; map information NOT warranted.



City of Bloomington



Scale: 1" = 400'

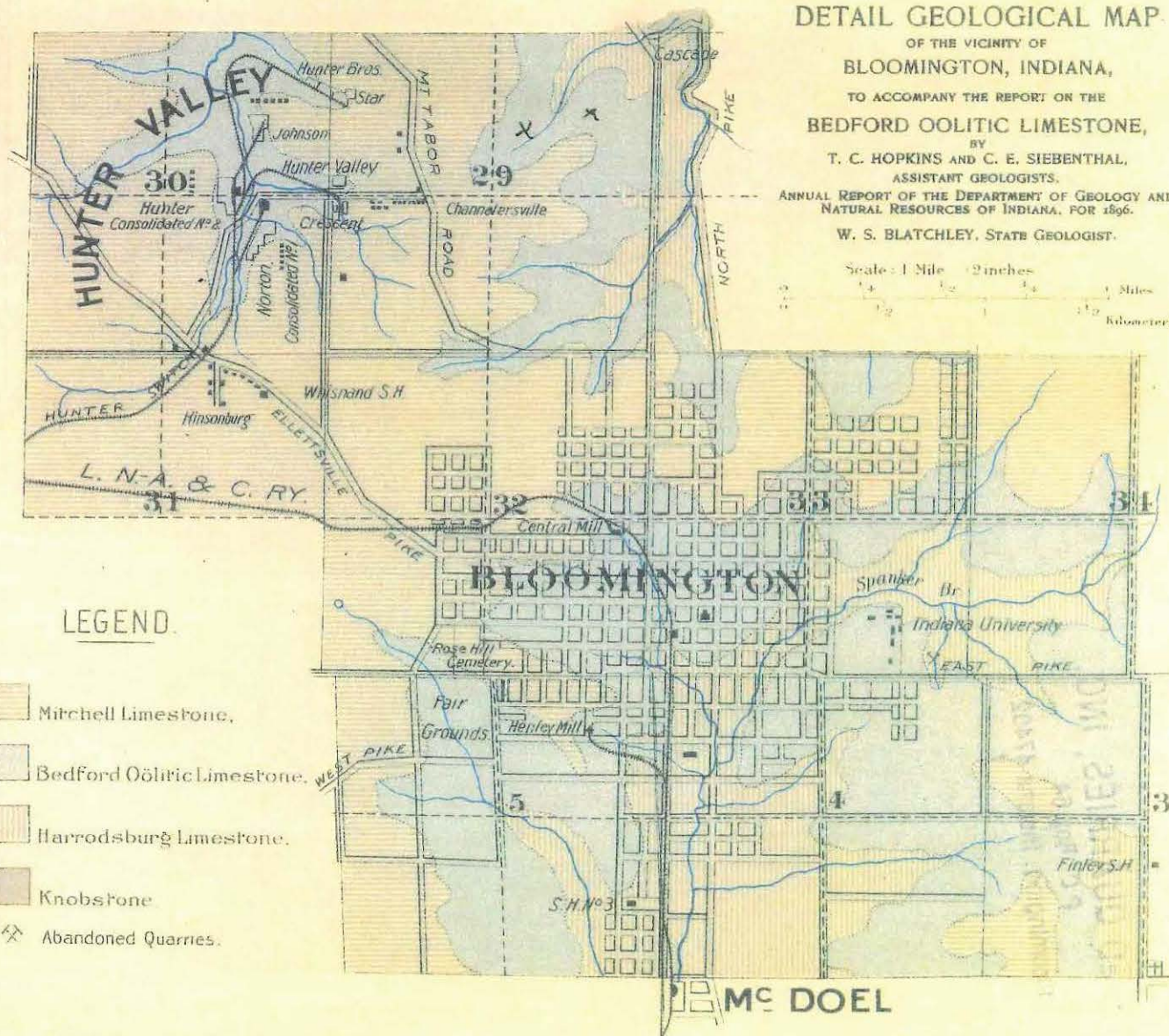


DETAIL GEOLOGICAL MAP

OF THE VICINITY OF
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA,TO ACCOMPANY THE REPORT ON THE
BEDFORD OOLITIC LIMESTONE,BY
T. C. HOPKINS AND C. E. SIEBENTHAL,
ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS.ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIANA, FOR 1896.

W. S. BLATCHLEY, STATE GEOLOGIST.

Scale: 1 Mile = 2 inches

 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Miles
0 1/2 1 1 1/2 Kilometers


Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 3:58 PM
To: 'Nancy Hiestand'
Subject: RE: Electronic submission

Yes Nancy, we did – looks like my “immediate” response was still in my “Drafts” folder.

Thank you for your review.

Mary Jo

From: Nancy Hiestand [<mailto:hiestann@bloomington.in.gov>]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 3:57 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Re: Electronic submission

Did you receive my submission? I left the office and didn't get any confirmation.

Thanks
Nancy Hiestand

On Sun, Feb 26, 2012 at 4:10 PM, Hamman, Mary Jo <MHamman@mbakercorp.com> wrote:
Nancy,

Please feel free to send your comments to my email address.

Thank you, Mary Jo

Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 26, 2012, at 4:05 PM, "Nancy Hiestand" <hiestann@bloomington.in.gov> wrote:

Could you please give me an e-mail address for the I-69 Section 5 office so that I can submit a comment tomorrow?

Thanks.
Nancy

--

Nancy Hiestand AICP
Program Manager Historic Preservation
Housing and Neighborhood Development
P.O. Box 100
Bloomington, IN
47402
[812-349-3507](tel:812-349-3507)
FAX: [812-349-3582](tel:812-349-3582)
hiestann@bloomington.in.gov

When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe -
John Muir

--

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FAX: 812-349-3582
hiestann@bloomington.in.gov

When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe -John Muir

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Thomas & Sandra Tokarski [carr@bluemarble.net]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2012 10:23 PM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Section 5 Comments from CARR
Attachments: CARR Section 106 comments 2-12.pdf

Ms. Hamman,

Please find our comments on the Section 5 Historical Studies attached as a pdf.

Contact me if there is a problem with the file.

Sincerely yours,

Sandra Tokarski
Consulting Party

<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>~<>

Sandra Tokarski
CARR
PO Box 54
Stanford, IN 47463
carr@bluemarble.net
812-825-9555
800-515-6936

C.A.R.R.
Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, Inc.
PO Box 54
Stanford, IN 47463
812-825-9555 carr@bluemarble.org



February 27, 2012

CARR Comments on I-69 Tier 2 Studies, Section 5
Additional Information Report
Consideration of and Findings Regarding Dimension Limestone Resources.

Project Description should state that it is unlikely that the project will ever be completed to Indianapolis. In addition the Project Description should state that it is extremely unlikely that the Canada to Mexico I-69 will ever be completed. A reliable source of funding to complete I-69 has not been identified.

CARR agrees with most of the recommendations for the Proposed Historic Landscape Districts of Reed, Hunter Valley, and Clear Creek.

However, the Phillip and Juanita Hedrick house at 3275 N. Prow Road should be included in the Historic Landscape District as a Contributing Property and evaluated as eligible for the National Register.

Since 1990 the environmental and historical studies of the I-69 project have been fraught with errors and calculated intent to mislead the public and elected officials about the costs and impacts of this project. The main (unstated) purpose of I-69 is political. The purpose of the project is to ensure the support of the Evansville development community and the highway construction lobby for whichever political party and individual politician is currently in power.

The original intent of the EIS process under NEPA and the Section 106 process was to ensure that elected officials and citizens have information about the environmental and cultural impacts and costs of a project before starting it, to determine if it should be built. NEPA and NHPA have been co-opted by the highway construction lobby and their consultants. The environmental and historic review process has become a cash cow for engineering and consulting firms, at the taxpayers' expense.

The I-69 project is a particularly egregious example of this abuse of the public trust. It is time to come out of the academic/highway ivory tower and tell the truth about the permanent and irreparable damages that I-69 is doing to the people, the land and the historic resources of Southwest Indiana.

The political pressures for the Build alternative have skewed the environmental and historic studies. Federal HIGHWAY Administration relies on models and standards that are

designed to support building highway projects over maintaining the quality of life in rural areas and preservation of cultural resources.

It would be far better for the consultants, InDOT and FHWA to just be truthful and acknowledge that the damage this project is doing to our historic and cultural resources is permanent and cannot be repaired or mitigated. The good of the public has never been a serious factor in the I-69 project. InDOT, FHWA and their consultants have acted in consort to thwart historic preservation, to ignore public opinion and damage our rural communities and quality of life.

CARR, as a consulting party under Section 106 and a stakeholder in this project for over 20 years, asks for an honest DEIS on Section 5 and an objective and independent financial audit of INDOT and the consultants and contractors who have been paid with our tax dollars on the entire new I-69.

Submitted by

Sandra Tokarski, CARR
Consulting party

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Debby Reed [debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2012 10:23 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Re: Parks/Patton/Hedrick House

Thank you so much for notifying me. I appreciate your time and consideration more than you will ever know.

Sincerely,
Debby R

From: "Hamman, Mary Jo" <MHamman@mbakercorp.com>
To: Debby Reed <debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tue, February 28, 2012 10:19:58 AM
Subject: RE: Parks/Patton/Hedrick House

Thank you Debby. I received the information (5 files attached) with this attempt.

Mary Jo Hamman

From: Debby Reed [<mailto:debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2012 10:18 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Subject: Fw: Parks/Patton/Hedrick House

Dear Ms. Hamman,

Yesterday I attempted to send you a letter and attachments and was given a different address. I am resending everything today to new address in hopes of it reaching you. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Debby Reed
Reed Quarries

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Debby Reed <debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net>
To: MHamman@mbaker.com
Sent: Mon, February 27, 2012 3:26:20 PM
Subject: Parks/Patton/Hedrick House

I-69, Section 5 Project Office

3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2

Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Attn: Mary Jo Hamman, via email to: MHamman@mbakercorp.com

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies,

Section 5: SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39

DES No.: 0300381

Dear Ms. Hamman:

I am writing to you today in hopes that you review the historic Parks/Patton/Hedrick house in the Hunter Valley Quarry District and thereby, also in Reed Quarries Historic District. Before Christmas, we were told all houses on Prow Road were safe so no historic paperwork, pictures, maps and/or artifacts were submitted to you. After the first of the year, we were notified of change in regards to the house at 3275 N. Prow Road. We have lots of evidence (very early books and maps) that exemplify the site/house/land has recorded history since 1816! James Parks bought land in Sections 20 and 29; his families built and lived on the 3275 N. Prow Road site and present house. Present day Reed Quarries; the Parks/Patton/Hedrick house and land were/are all in the Hunter Valley Historic District. (W. S. Blatchley; Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, 32nd Annual Report; 1908 and Clay W. Stuckey, Gazetteer of Limestone Mills; June, 1989). In addition, James Parks was one of the first County Commissioners of Monroe County (1818). His family donated the land for the Park School that served the area's children early to mid 1900's.

The house has unique building features that date it back along side the most early Indiana University buildings. The present house was built in 1899.

Please review the attachments that I have included for you. It is so important that people like you and me take care of what's been here for a long, long time for future generations. I am not sure who said this but it's so true: "We have to know our past to know our future". Please, please help me save this early Indiana historical house and site and the Reed Quarries historical district as they were and still are part of the Hunter Valley Historical Quarrying District started by the Civil War hero, Morton Hunter.

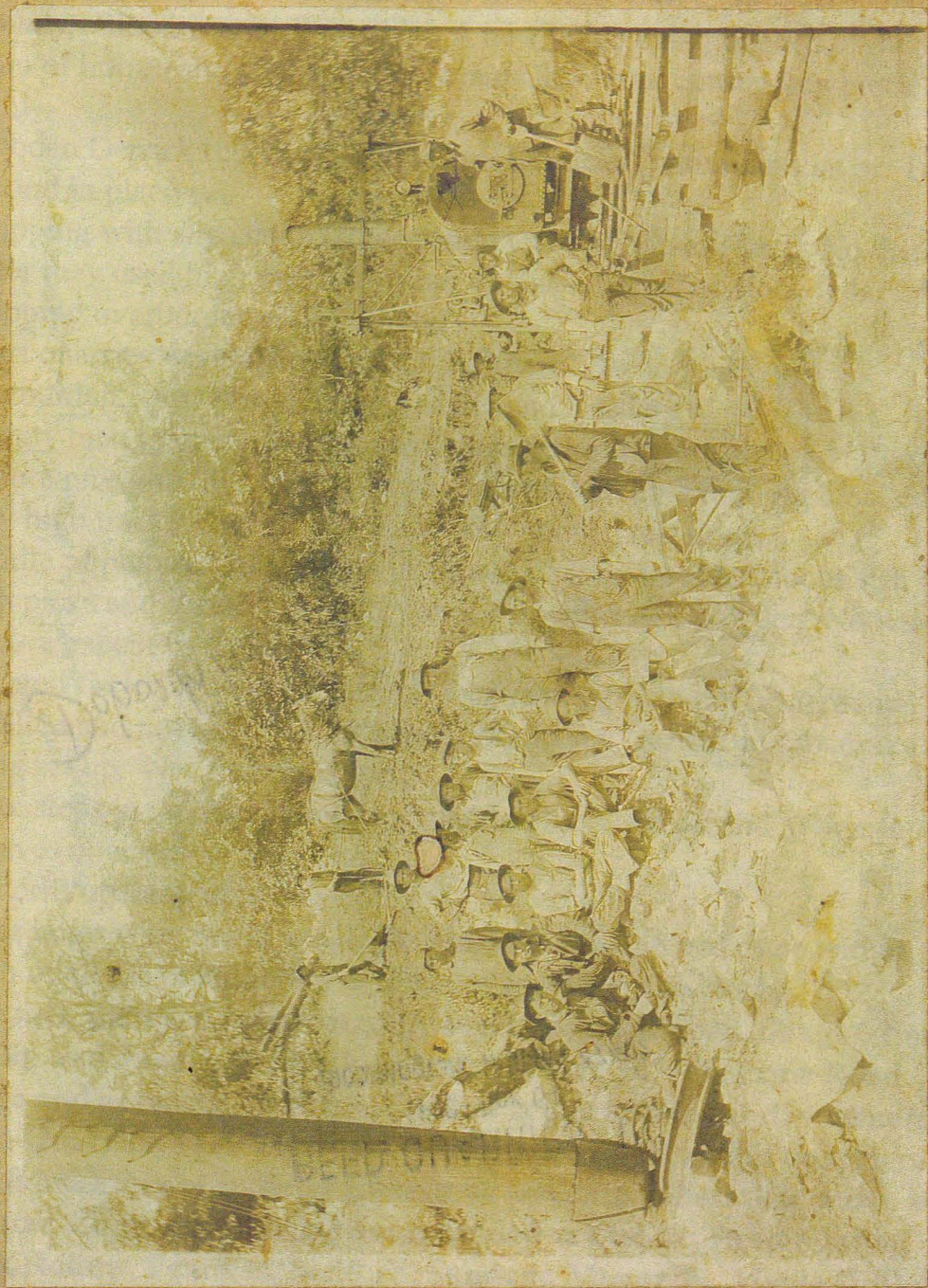
This Hunter Valley Area/Reed Quarries Area/Parks/Patton/Hedrick House Area dates back 300 million years ago to ancient seas with sharks swimming around; pre-historic Indians 8,000 to 200 BC; (I have shark's teeth and Indian relics for proof); records of Revolutionary War heroes and

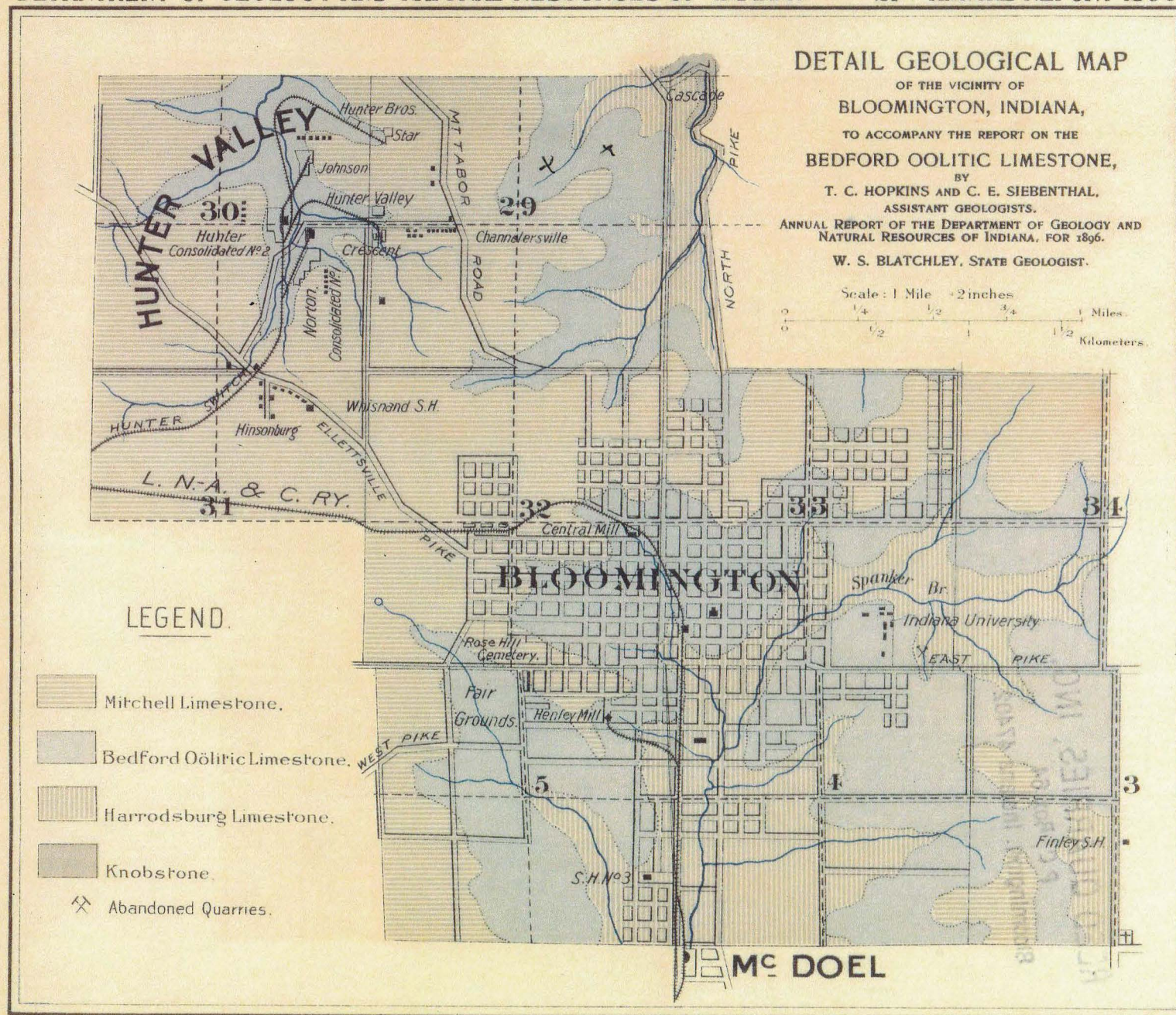
Civil War heroes and only one remaining home built, lived in and land quarried in this area.
Thank you and please help me.

Best regards,

Debby Reed

Reed Quarries, Inc.





Deposited by

REED QUARRIES, INC.
P.O. Box 84
Bloomington, Indiana 47402

Deborah H. Reed



RE: Parks/Patton/Hedrick House and Farm

James Parks Info

John Parks b05/18/1706 Essex Co, VA d1792Burke Co, NC had sons

2 George Parks b 08/05/1759 Amherst Co, VA d 12/07/1837 Ellettsville, Monroe Co, bur. Presby.Cem, Monroe Co, IN

REV WAR VET: Enlisted age 17 in Wilkes Co, NC 1776, as sergeant under Capt. Lenoir, Col Isaac; in 1777, under Capt Johnston,

Col Benj. Cleveland; in 1779, under Capts. Lenoir and Richard Allen, all North Carolina Regts.

Proof - Pension Claim W.27457, B.L. Wt. 53670-160-55

Married Millicent Davis 04/1779 Wilkes NC D 12/05/1793 Burke, NC had sons

3a Pleasant Parks Decorated Colonel from War of 1812 with British, wife is dau of Rev War vet Ambrose Carlton

Widowed George Parks remarries Catherine Reed 07/06/1796 Burke, NC

3b James Lafayette Parks b 09/25/1781 Wilkes Co, NC d 04/04/1883 Richland Twntship, Monroe Co, IN

Married Nancy Moore b11/30/06 NC d 01/26/1826 Monroe Co, IN (unknown childbirth)

4 James & Frances Parks had son James Parks b06/27/31 Monroe Co, IN d11/13/09 Monroe Co, IN

Married Amelia A (?) in 1855 (see 1870 census below)

1 John Parks b05/18/1706 Essex Co, VA d1793Burke Co, NC and had Samuel and George

2 Samuel L Parks b11/28/57 Amherst Co, VA d 10/23/1844 Burke Co, NC who had son Wm Albert & Ransom

3 William Albert Parks B12/13/1778 Burke, NC D11/21/1862 Ellettsville, Monroe Co, IN

Spouse: Jemimah Branch B07/05/1778 Virginia, D 05/31/1864 Ellettsville, Monroe Co, IN and had son Albert

3 James Ransom Parks B 03/29/1801 Burke Co, NC, D 04/02/1890 Bloomington, IN **(THE ELDER R. PARKS)**

4 Albert Parks B 01/09/1811 D 04/20/1879 Bloomington, Monroe Co, IN Married 09/1832 Monroe Co, IN

Spouse: Elizabeth Daugherty-Parks B03/18/1811Crab Orchard, KY, D 08/20/1902 Bloomington, Monroe Co, IN had son

5 Benjamin Parks B 10/02/1848 D 1879 Bloomington, IN Married 02/09/1871 Monroe Co, IN Spouse Eliza James b1852 Indiana had 3 children

6a William Albert Parks B1873Monroe Co, IN-

1920 Unmarried and incarcerated in Montana State Prison, Cottonwood MT. with a fella named Edward C Reed of Indiana a coal miner who was born in Indiana in 1870 (no relation)

6b Fred J Parks b11/27/1875 Monroe Co, IN-

1918 Stone Mill Planner, WWi Registration married to a Daisy Porter, living 821 W 6th St, Bloomington, IN

6c Ida D Parks B1877 Monroe Co, IN - D1968 Monroe Co, IN

1880 Monroe Co (Sect 282) Census: Widowed Eliz Parks 28, Wm A Parks 7, Fred J 5, Ida 2

NOTE: Sect 282 All of Bloomgtn township S of line running W from NE corner of Section 24, township 9, range 1 west

Various members of the John Parks family including George, and George & Samuels children move to Indiana Territory

1816 Indiana becomes a State

1816 James buys Monroe Co, IN land in 1816 in Sections 20 and 29

Circa 1826 James married Nancy Moore b 11/30/1806 NC

1830 Widowed James marry's the widow Frances Kindrick 08/27/1830 Monroe Co, IN

1830 Monroe Co (no township) Census: 7 family members

1840 Monroe Co (no township) Census: 6 family members

1850 Monroe Co (District 32, Town of Bloomtn, IN Census James 68, Frances 58 born KY, Son James C Parks b1832 in IND

1860 Monroe Co (Richland township) Census: James 78, Frances 68

1870 Monroe Co (Richland township) Census: James 88, Frances 77, James 39, Amelia 41, Emma 13, Ella 11, Marietta 9, Edwin 7, Minnie 5

1880 Monroe Co (Richland township) Census: James 98, Frances 88

The Parks families dated deeply back into Colonial America then into England starting with John (#1) above

John Parks 1706VA - 1792 NC

Thomas 1670 VA - 1761VA

John 1644CT -1675 CT

Thomas Parks (Parke) 1615 England- Came to colonies- d1709 CT

Projects on which Reed Quarries Supplied
Indiana Limestone Blocks

Armani Hotel in Dubai

Canadian Embassy in Berlin

**Replica of the Petit Trianon from the Palace of Versailles
in Caledon, ON**

HBO Headquarters in New York City, USA

Toronto Opera House

Baltimore Cathedral-Baltimore, MD

Museum of Fine Arts-Richmond, VA

Maine Medical Center-Portland, ME

Queens University-Kingston, Ontario

Seelback Hotel-Louisville, KY

Department of Labor Building-Washington, DC

Channel 13 Building-Indianapolis, IN

Bryn Athyn Cathedral-Bryn Athyn, PA

US Military Academy Entrance-West Point, NY

Hershey Medical Center-Hershey, PA

St. Claires Hospital-New York, NY

Musical Arts Building-Indiana University

Baton Rouge Civic Center-Baton Rouge, LA

Thomason Headquarters-Hauppauge, NY

Monroe County Library-Bloomington, IN
People State Bank-Ellettsville, IN
Lawanee Christian School-Adrian, MI
Niagara Falls Civic Center-Niagara Falls, NY
Russian Orthodox Church-Garfield, NJ
Preston Commons-Dallas, TX
Engineering & Geosciences Building-Purdue University
Soldiers & Sailors Monument Renovation-Indianapolis, IN
VA Medical Center-Togus, ME
Black Mathers Museum of World Culture-Indiana University
McCormick Place-Chicago, IL
Townsley Courtyard-Vermillion, SD
Federal Reserve Building-Chicago, IL
Oprah Winfrey Residence & Pool House-Chicago, IL
James Campbell Building-Aiea, Hawaii
Kapolia Office Building-Hawaii
Mayo Clinic-Rochester, MN
San Jose Civic Center-San Jose, CA
Washington Cathedral--Washington,

Many buildings and projects using Indiana limestone were supplied by six generations of the Reed family. The Reed families' companies were: Tomlinson and Reed; Reed Station Quarries; Bedford Quarry Company; Reed's Oolitic Quarry; Reed's Bedford Quarry and present day; Reed Quarries, Inc. Early records (1840-1940's) of exact buildings were not kept.

REED QUARRIES, INC.

P O Box 64

Bloomington Indiana 47402

Deborah H. Reed

Molnar, Katherine J

From: Debby Reed <debbyrqj@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2012 8:11 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Molnar, Katherine J

Mary Jo Hamman
MHamman@mbakercorp.com
Michael Baker Corp

Re: Hedrick Farm site visit

Thank you for your phone call yesterday afternoon Mary Jo. In discussing the matter of a site visitation next week with all concerned we regret that the timing is simply not going to work out. We are wrapping up union contracts and working long hours in preparation of this years quarry start up after the winter layoff.

It is our intention to cooperate fully in educating the state and INDOT, on matters involving our family properties. What time we have available outside the quarry we feel is best served in the completion and presentation of materials certifying the long and rich history associated with our properties towards our ultimate goal of national, state and local recognition. Our plans are to have the local and state submissions completed over the next 30 days.

As stretched as our schedule will be over the next few weeks, my access will be very difficult. In the interest of further assisting your offices during this time, I would ask that you contact Mr. Dan Meno, in Indianapolis, IN who can address any and all issues or questions that your offices might have. I understand Dan has conveyed our regrets to your firms Katie Molnar yesterday, and extended an invitation on our behalf for her to visit at a more convenient time in the near future.

Sincerely,
Debby Reed

cc: Dan Meno, 317-352-0062, danielmeno@yahoo.com

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2012 9:45 AM
To: 'carr@bluemarble.net'
Subject: I-69 Section 5 - Follow-up from April 25, 2012 BMCMPPO CAC discussion
Attachments: I69 Section 5 CP Invitation 20120409.pdf

Good morning Sandra,

I wanted to follow-up from our discussion at the BMCMPPO CAC meeting on April 25, 2012.

Regarding the "Save the Date" letter that was mailed to alert Consulting Parties to the next meeting of the group on May 10, 2012, those invitations were mailed on April 9, 2012. In case your copy did not arrive, I've attached an electronic version to this email.

Regarding the CD copies of the Effects Report, those were distributed on Monday, April 23, 2012. Your copy was sent via US Postal Service since FedEx does not deliver to PO boxes. Our records indicate that the mailing arrived on Wednesday, April 25, 2012. Please confirm receipt once you have a chance to check your box.

Thank you, Mary Jo

Mary Jo Hamman, PE

Baker | Indiana, Director of Transportation | Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
8888 Keystone Crossing, Suite 1300 | Indianapolis, IN 46240
Office: 317-581-8592 | Mobile: 317-517-9584 | Fax: 317-581-8593

Molnar, Katherine J

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2012 6:35 AM
To: Walls, Steven; Zinn, Timothy; Miller, Tim; Gillette, Kia; Linda Weintraut
Cc: Peyton, James; Belfast, Jesse; Molnar, Katherine J
Subject: FW: I-69, Sec. 5, Identification of Effects on Historic Properties
Attachments: I-69, Sec. 5, MCHP comments, 05-22-2012.pdf

FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: Cheryl Ann Munson [<mailto:munsonc@indiana.edu>]

Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2012 1:24 AM

To: Hamman, Mary Jo

Cc: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board -- Aaron Kercheval; Maxine Barnes; Devin Blankenship; Nancy R. Hiller; Lucretia Cregar; Larry Wilson; Jacqueline Scanlan; Erin Shane; Speichert', 'Sue -- 'Sue Speichert'; suespeichert@aol.com; Stoops, Mark -- Mark Stoops; mstoops@co.monroe.in.us; Ruff, Andy -- Andy Ruff; Andy Ruff; Julie Thomas; MCHP Friends -- Danielle Bachant-Bell; Diane Ballard; Jason Eakin; Elizabeth Schlemmer; David Harstad; Nancy Hiestand; McKeen, Sharon; Joyce Poling - County Historian; Steve Wyatt

Subject: I-69, Sec. 5, Identification of Effects on Historic Properties

Dear Mary Jo:

Attached are the comments of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board.

A hard copy will be sent via U.S. mail to the Section 5 office.

Yours truly,

Cheryl

Cheryl Ann Munson,
for the
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

**MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOARD OF REVIEW**

501 N. Morton Street, Suite 224, Bloomington, IN 47404

Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967

www.co.monroe.in.us/tsd/Government/Infrastructure/PlanningDepartment/HistoricPreservation.aspx

May 22, 2012

I-69, Section 5 Project Office
3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2
Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Attn: Mary Jo Hamman, via email to: MHamman@mbakercorp.com (hard copy via U.S. mail)

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies,
Section 5: SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39, Identification of Effects Report
DES No.: 0300381

Dear Section 5 Office:

Our Board has reviewed the Identification of Effects Report, and offers the following comments and recommendations.

(1) We reiterate our concern about the omission of the Hedrick House at 3275 N. Prow Road from the Reed Historic Landscape District.

In addition, we ask again for the House to be included in the district.

Our reasons are three-fold. (a) The House is not as far away from the other properties that contribute to the district, as the distance between contributing properties in the nearly adjacent Hunter Valley District. The distance between the House and the nearby quarry features is prime limestone which has been considered an area of reserves for future use. Such unmined areas are common between quarry pits in most limestone industrial operations, since access to reserves is key for business. (b) The Hedrick House is indicated on the Siebenthal 1895 map of the Reed and Hunter Valley areas, contrary to the claims of the project surveyors. This map does not show map symbols for houses, but for mills. The only house indicated is the label for the Rock House which coincides with the location of the Hedrick House. (c) The Hedrick House is unique for the use of quarry blocks for the construction of the walls of basement level. The excavation of the basement into limestone and the use of quarry blocks shows the close connection between the house's construction and the nearby quarry operations. In the project surveyors must have misread.

(2) We reiterate our previous comments about visual effects on the Maurice Head House. The report claims that a wooded area screens SR 37 and Section 5 constructions from the house, but the trees are deciduous species and so a visual buffer is only seasonal, not year round. And a visual buffer is not present to the north of the House where only a few deciduous trees are present between it and I-69. Thus, there is an adverse visual effect that should be mitigated so the House is screened in ALL seasons.

(3) We reiterate our previous comments about visual effects on the Stipp-Bender House, which were listed for Section 4. Please make these part of the Section 5 record.

(4) We do not understand why the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District continues to be called "North," when the District and the limestone industry closest to Clear Creek **IS WEST** of the stream! The district's name should be the West Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. Communicating the cultural heritage of the region to the public is made more difficult when cardinal directions are mixed up. We ask that you and the SHPO change the name of the District to reflect geographic reality.

(4) We find none of the alternatives particularly attractive for the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, in which case issues of connectivity and local traffic flow loom larger than historic preservation.

I-69 on the east border of the District will look like an URBAN highway. It is true that I-69 cannot be seen from any of the contributing properties, but it can be seen from rural areas of the district, and it is the RURAL character of the District with its collection of contributing properties that is historically valuable and worthy of preservation, rather than the collection alone. People drive and bike Maple Grove Road, and come to Monroe County, to appreciate this character. The feel or setting of the District will be greatly impacted if the highway can be seen.

To accomplish a true buffer, it would be necessary to preserve all the trees on the east side of Stouts Creek in the area of the District, and then to plant evergreen trees along the highway. We recommend that INDOT secure conservation easements along Stouts Creek, to help preserve the rural character.

(5) Furthermore, Stouts Creek has recently been reported to have a rockshelter site along the valley. Its location is not known to the Board. The rockshelter was said to have been lived in at least as recently as the Great Depression, which would make this site of considerable archaeological interest. In addition, rockshelters are very rare in the region, and thus the locale is likely to have been used as a hunting camp at some point in the past by Native Americans.

Some project alternatives require the use of a barrier wall between the north and south lanes, while others expand the footprint of the roadway and move them closer to Maple Grove Road and the historic properties in the District. It is difficult to say which would be better, since the barrier wall would change the character of the region.

(6) After further consideration of the Hunter Valley and Reed Historic Districts, it makes very little sense to separate them, and we recommend they be combined into one -- the Hunter Valley-Reed Historic Landscape District. The two are historically so closely tied together that dividing the properties into two entities makes it difficult to present these to the public. The geographic separation between Reed and North Hunter is not much greater than that between North Hunter and South Hunter. Combining the Districts would assist the county in communicating its limestone industrial heritage to the public and to tourists.

(7) We find the proposed use of a concrete barrier wall to be inappropriate for the areas that border Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, the Hunter Valley/Reed Historic Landscape Districts, and the North (actually WEST) Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. If there must be a wall, we recommend study of an alternative wall of the requisite height-width made up of reject quarry blocks, set into the ground as deeply as needed. For purposes of illustration but not engineering, one example of waste blocks placed along a roadway is on Rockport Road, south of I-69, adjacent Independent Quarry. Many, many regional limestone quarries have waste blocks.

All over the U.S., and even in Indiana (e.g. Carmel and U.S. 31), highways are being built with esthetics in mind. We deserve no less in Bloomington and Monroe County. We believe the quarry block wall would save energy and money as well as detract far less from the character of the rural historic districts than a concrete wall.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this review as a Consulting Party.

Yours truly,



Cheryl Ann Munson
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

**MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOARD OF REVIEW**

501 N. Morton Street, Suite 224, Bloomington, IN 47404

Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967

www.co.monroe.in.us/tsd/Government/Infrastructure/PlanningDepartment/HistoricPreservation.aspx

May 23, 2012

I-69, Section 5 Project Office
3802 Industrial Boulevard, Unit 2
Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Attn: Mary Jo Hamman, via email to: MHamman@mbakercorp.com (hard copy via U.S. mail)

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies,
Section 5: SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39, Identification of Effects Report
DES No.: 0300381

Dear Section 5 Office:

The following comments are an addendum to the previous letter from our Board.

(8) The Park-Wampler-Bell Cemetery, only very recently brought to our attention, may be in the APE for the project. It is NOT mentioned in your report.

Parks
Wampler
Bell
Cemetery
Approx.



The approximate location is shown in the included image (air photo provided by the Monroe County Cemetery Commission).

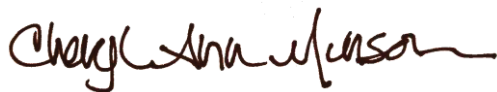
If the Section 5 Project Team did not consult with the Cemetery Commission, then they have made a serious error.

(9) The Consulting Party process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has become a meaningless exercise.

The SHPO determined some properties and districts eligible for the National Register, and OK'd the exclusion of other properties as eligible for inclusion in districts, **before** the Consulting Parties were given reports to comment upon. Then, because the SHPO had already provided approval, the comments and recommendations from Consulting Parties have been disregarded. This is not the proper procedure, and has resulted in the continued exclusion of the Hedrick House from the Reed Historic Landscape District, which we in Monroe County know a lot more about than the Project Team.

Our Board will discuss following up on this matter with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Cheryl Ann Munson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cheryl Ann Munson
Member, Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Dan Meno [danielmeno@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, June 01, 2012 10:40 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo
Cc: Debby Reed
Subject: Hedrick Farm site visit

Hello Mary Jo,

I tried reaching you at both your Indy and Bloomington numbers you provided with no success. I understand you contacted Mrs Debby Reed yesterday requesting access to her mothers home on Prow Rd (Bloomington) next Wednesday. While we appreciate your interest, we will decline at this time, and request that you allow us to extend the invitation to you at time convenient for us.

I would further ask you and anyone associated with I-69 consultants respect that this home is the private residence of an elderly lady, and unannounced visits to this private residence, as occurred recently on 05/11/12 will not be tolerated.

I have copied you the correspondence from 04/17/12 that Mrs Reed provided you, and again stress that you please contact me with any questions or concerns in the future as she had requested.

Sincerely,
Dan Meno

THE GENESIS GROUP
(317) 402-3057

APR 17, 2012

Mary Jo Hamman
MHamman@mbakercorp.com
Michael Baker Corp

Re: Hedrick Farm site visit

Thank you for your phone call yesterday afternoon Mary Jo. In discussing the matter of a site visitation next week with all concerned we regret that the timing is simply not going to work out. We are wrapping up union contracts and working long hours in preparation of this years quarry start up after the winter layoff.

It is our intention to cooperate fully in educating the state and INDOT, on matters involving our family properties. What time we have available outside the quarry we feel is best served in the completion and presentation of materials certifying the long and rich history associated with our properties towards our ultimate goal of national, state and local recognition. Our plans are to have the local and state submissions completed over the next 30 days.

As stretched as our schedule will be over the next few weeks, my access will be very difficult. In the interest of further assisting your offices during this time, **I would ask that you contact Mr. Dan Meno, in Indianapolis, IN who can address any and all issues or questions that your offices might have.** I understand Dan has conveyed our regrets to your firms Katie Molnar yesterday, and extended an invitation on our behalf for her to visit at a more convenient time in the near future.

Sincerely,
Debby Reed

cc: Dan Meno, 317-402-3057, danielmeno@yahoo.com

Hamman, Mary Jo

From: Hamman, Mary Jo
Sent: Friday, June 01, 2012 2:28 PM
To: 'Dan Meno'
Cc: Debby Reed
Subject: RE: Hedrick Farm site visit

Hello Dan,

I apologize that we were unable to connect yesterday. Because we have no record/message from your incoming calls, I'll provide the phone numbers here so you'll have them for future reference [Bloomington I-69 Section 5 Project Office = 812-355-1390] [Indianapolis Baker Office = 317-581-8592].

You are correct that I spoke with Mrs. Reed yesterday afternoon, noting that representatives of the project team, INDOT, FHWA and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are planning a site visit to the Section 5 project area on June 6, 2012. Based upon previous conversations with her, we were aware she has been considering the possibility of hosting members of the project team for an internal visit of the residence. We had also noted that possibility during our Consulting Parties Meeting on May 10, 2012. Since we will be in the area on another matter, there was an interest on the part of INDOT, FHWA, SHPO and project team representatives to inquire about whether Mrs. Reed's work schedule would allow such a visit. It appears that our timing is still not in sync with her schedule, so we will proceed with our other business, without a visit to the 3275 N. Prow Road location.

I do feel compelled to add some context to your note about the unannounced site visit on May 11, 2012. As our Cultural Historians and Archaeologists were returning from the May 10, 2012 Consulting Parties Meeting, they were also completing some preliminary planning for our upcoming archaeological investigations. They were inspecting within the existing SR37 right-of-way in the vicinity of the Hedrick House. As a standard practice, if we are in close proximity to a dwelling, our field staff will try to make contact with the property owner before walking about the property. This generally consists of a knock on the door and a quick conversation so that an owner is not surprised or alarmed by our presence. It is important to note that this type of activity is authorized under the Notice of Survey letters that were sent to all property owners within the APE on Sept. 11, 2011.

Our staff did have such a conversation with the property owner, Mrs. Hedrick, and were greeted warmly. They shared their intent for the visit. As the conversation ensued, they did note that when Mrs. Reed was ready to extend the invitation, that we may be back to review the internal features of the home. Mrs. Hedrick offered to check with Mrs. Reed, who ultimately joined the gathering and continued in cordial conversation with our staff. If at any time during the conversations with Mrs. Hedrick and Mrs. Reed, our staff had been asked to leave, we certainly would have done so.

Please note that we are anticipating field work for archaeological investigations throughout the Section 5 corridor will begin within the next week or so. Affected property owners will receive an additional Notice of Survey letter (they are being sent out now). We will also be attempting to contact individual owners by phone in advance of our visits. As the property owner, Mrs. Hedrick will receive such a notice for the 3275 N. Prow Road address. In addition to the standard property owner call, I will be happy to convey the same information to both yourself and Mrs. Reed.

Kind Regards,
Mary Jo Hamman
I-69, Section 5 Project Manager

From: Dan Meno [mailto:danielmeno@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, June 01, 2012 10:40 AM
To: Hamman, Mary Jo

I-69 Tier 2: Evansville to Indianapolis**Section # 5: Consulting Party Comment Form - March 2005 – July 2012**

COMMENTS REGARDING THE SECTION 106 PROCESS	
CONSULTING PARTY COMMENT	ACTION TAKEN/ RESPONSE TO ADDRESS COMMENT
<p>Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.</p> <p>The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.</p> <p><i>Letter from John P. Froman, Chief, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma , June 24, 2004</i></p>	<p>No action required.</p>
<p>We had been advised previously that the APEs of the six different sections of the I-69 project would overlap by one mile at each end. At the south end of Section 5, near where I-69 will interchange with the existing SR 37 south of Bloomington, the APE is not shown as a rounded node, as it is on the north end of the Section 4 APE. Instead, there is a funnel-shaped protrusion of the APE to the south of the interchange area, and there are a couple of angular protrusions eastward and northward from the interchange area. Those protrusions do not appear to be based entirely on topography. We are curious as to why the south end of the Section 5 APE is so irregularly shaped.</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, July 7, 2004</i></p>	<p>The APE was revised and sent back to the SHPO with additional information in a letter dated February 9, 2005. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination.)</p>
<p>Just to the northwest of Bloomington, to the west of the proposed corridor, the APE widens into an irregular shape that appears roughly to follow the boundaries of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. The historic district borders the west right-of-way line of SR 37 along part of the district's eastern boundary, so it is not surprising that at least part of the district falls within the APE. However, we are not certain why the APE in that vicinity should extend as far to the west and northwest as it does, when the APE in adjacent areas outside the district is much narrower than it is within the district. It is our understanding, based on the guidance of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, that the delineation of the APE should be based solely on the locations where effects might be expected to occur, regardless of where the APE falls in relation to historic properties. One need not even know whether or where historic properties may exist in order to delineate the APE. It is true that an effect on one contributing property or significant setting of an historic district constitutes an effect on the district as a whole, but that is simply because the National Register-recognized resource type in that case is a district, rather than an individual building, structure, object, or site. However, that is not the same as saying that every part is affected equally or affected at all. We would suggest that the APE boundary be reconsidered in the vicinity of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District in light of our comments.</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, July 7, 2004</i></p>	<p>The APE was revised and sent back to the SHPO with additional information in a letter dated February 9, 2005. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination.)</p>

I-69 Tier 2: Evansville to Indianapolis

Section # 5: Consulting Party Comment Form // March 2005 – July 2012

CONSULTING PARTY COMMENT	ACTION TAKEN/ RESPONSE TO ADDRESS COMMENT
<p>Homes to save in Section 5</p> <p>Since I am not certain about the exact route of proposed I 69 in parts of northern Monroe and southern Morgan County, I can comment only about those areas that appear to be in the path.</p> <p>MONROE County</p> <p>Maple Grove Road Historic District - including the stone wall which winds throughout these homes are in the district: 3655 N. Maple Grove - Daniel Stout Stone House</p> <p>4595 N. Maple Grove - Owens Farm</p> <p>4910 N. Maple Grove - "Tom" Owens Farm (now owned by Mark Mobley)</p> <p>1585 E. Maple Grove - Double Pen - Bertha Fyffe</p> <p>4851 Kinser Pike - Log house under the siding and historically important - Frank & Florence Bell</p> <p>on Bell Road - Sears-Roebuck House - Walter & Cory Wampler - OWNER NOT ON RECORD</p> <p>6680 Bottom Road - McNeely House - MAY BE GONE</p> <p>west of Simpson Chapel Church on Simpson Chapel Road - Amos Jones House - Gothic Revival</p> <p>2330 Simpson Chapel Road - I-House "Olla Robinson"</p> <p>5070 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal</p> <p>5330 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc., March 11, 2005.</i></p>	<p>Thank you for the comment.</p> <p>Many of these resources were addressed in the HPR 2008. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p> <p>The Maple Grove Road Rural Historic district was included in the HPR as a NRHP property (see pages 89-92).</p> <p>The Daniel Stout House at 3655 N. Maple Grove Road was included in the HPR as a NRHP property and as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (pages 87-92).</p> <p>4595 N. Maple Grove Road (Owens Farm) was included in the HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (pages 89-92).</p> <p>4910 N. Maple Grove Road (Tom Owens Farm) was included in the HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (pages 89-92).</p> <p>1585 E. Maple Grove Road was included in the HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (pages 89-92).</p> <p>4851 Kinser Pike was included in the HPR as Contributing resource 25017 (Appendix, Table 1).</p> <p>On Bell Road – Sears-Roebuck House, owner not on record – house could not be located during 2004-2005 field survey. It was identified in 2011 and found to lack integrity. It was not considered Contributing.</p> <p>6680 Bottom Road – McNeely House is not in the APE.</p> <p>The Amos Jones House was included in the HPR (2008) as resource</p>

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	<p>05017 (see Appendix A, Table 1).</p> <p>2330 Simpson Chapel Road, 5070 Woodyard Road and 5330 Woodyard Road are not in the APE.</p>
<p>MORGAN County</p> <p>5990 Bryants Creek Road - Bungalow - present owner David Hermann (south) Bryants Creek Road - Log cabin - historic name Lincoln Martin 4040 Cramer Road - Queen Anne - "Gar Cramer" 3515 Godsey Road - Single Pen - McDaniels 2209 Old St Rd 37 - Federal style Brick, painted white, Octagonal Bay Liberty Church Road - Gabeled L - Maxwell House 3900 Old St Rd 37 - south of Maxwell area - <i>BANK w/out residence</i> <i>35-0929-022 ?</i></p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc., March 11, 2005.</i></p>	<p>Many of these resources were addressed in the HPR 2008. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p> <p>5990 Bryants Creek Road is not in the APE.</p> <p>Bryants Creek Road – Log cabin – historic name Lincoln Martin; this property is not in the APE.</p> <p>4040 Cramer Road is not in the APE.</p> <p>3515 Godsey Road is not in the APE.</p> <p>2209 Old St Rd 37 is included in the HPR (2008) as resource 60031 (See Appendix A, Table 1). It is Non-Contributing.</p> <p>Liberty Church Road – Maxwell House was included in the HPR (2008) as Contributing resource 60033 (See Appendix A, Table 1).</p> <p>3900 Old St Rd 37 – south of Maxwell area is not in the APE.</p>
<p>CEMETERIES IN SECTION 5</p> <p>MONROE COUNTY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carlton/Huff Cemetery - 2 stones in front of Worm's Way Business off north 37 2. Griffith/Gray Cemetery - west off north 37, just north of Bottom Road 3. Wiley Cemetery - east of north 37 off Wiley Road - a very old unusual historic cemetery located behind private property (owner Cindy Marshall) Turner Wiley original owner of the land in this area - his house is closest to Hwy 37 4. Simpson Chapel Church and Cemetery on Simpson Chapel Road 5. old cemetery just west - "Williams" - <i>old Simpson Chapel Cemetery</i> <p>MORGAN COUNTY</p> <p>Maxwell Cemetery close to Highway 37 south of Martinsville</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. All of the cemeteries listed in this letter are located within the APE and were included in the HPR. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p>

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<p><i>Letter from Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc., March 11, 2005.</i></p> <p>Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis, Tier 2, Section 5 area of potential effects, including the overlaps with Sections 4 and 6, as revised September 1, 2004</p> <p>Dear Dr. Weintraut:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials with cover letter dated February 9, 2005, and received on February 11, for the above indicated project. We apologize for our delay in responding.</p> <p>We concur in the area of potential effects for Section 5, as depicted on the map entitled "I-69 Tier 2 Evansville to Indianapolis Study, Section 4, 5 and 6 Area of Potential Effects Overlap" (printed 9/1/2004).</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, May 25, 2005</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p>The Board, a Certified Local Government and Consulting Party appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Historic Property Report and concurs with the recommendation that the two sites identified in Monroe County (Stipp-Bender Farmstead and Philip Murphy-Jonas May House) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties. The Board believes that a number of other sites may also be eligible for listing.</p> <p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The project historians evaluated each of the resources for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4 <i>Identification of Historic Properties</i>, and according to the guidelines set forth in National Register bulletin 15, <i>How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation</i>.</p>
<p>The Board recommends that an expanded description and justification for the basis of determining ineligibility be provided for each of the structures listed in the Monroe County Interim Report of Historic Sites and Structures as either Outstanding or Notable.</p> <p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>The selection of resources to be included as "selected ineligible resources" followed procedures established in consultation with the SHPO at the beginning of the project.</p>

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<p>The Board requests that the comment period be extended beyond July 13, 2005 and that the draft document be placed in appropriate public locations (libraries, city halls, county courthouses, etc) throughout the impacted area to permit increased public scrutiny of the same. At a minimum, copies of the full draft report should be provided to each of the consulting parties to permit increased scrutiny. We feel it is important to provide a review format that does not limit public comment. Having a single copy of the draft report available only at the project office made it very difficult for individuals and consulting parties, including members of the Board (approved CLG) to review the draft.</p> <p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>INDOT and FHWA placed three copies of the first draft HPR at the following locations: the project office for that section and at each adjoining section's project office (Sections 4, 5, and 6). The HPRs were available during normal business hours. If this time frame was not convenient, consulting parties were encouraged to schedule appointments at other times. Further, each consulting party was sent a list of NRHP-eligible and NRHP-listed properties along with a narrative description/context of each historic resource. The consulting parties were asked to respond within thirty (30) days. However, the HPRs continued to be revised for many months, and FHWA and INDOT continued to accept comments after the thirty-day period.</p> <p>With the issuance of the final HPR, the entire document was sent on CD to each consulting party and was placed on the project website for public comment. (See Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination.)</p>
<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the Fullerton House (40050) and the stone wall affiliated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and other locations (35055, 35095).</p>	<p>In regard to the Fullerton House, after the initial field survey, Section 5 historians conducted a second site visit, and documented both the house's exterior and interior. The historians also conducted an in-depth owner interview to obtain additional information on the house's restoration. Additional consultation on the Fullerton House occurred on May 27, 2005, during a SHPO/DHPA field review to the resource, at which time the SHPO indicated that the property was not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix C, Reports for a summary of the field review in the HPR.)</p> <p>A determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The Keeper determined the Fullerton House not eligible for the NRHP on July 27, 2007. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, for correspondence.)</p> <p>Because the Stone Wall (Monroe 35050) associated with the Stipp-Bender House is located in the overlap area of Sections 4 and 5,</p>

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<p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>historians from both sections reexamined the resource and its evaluation of NRHP eligibility. The wall's integrity has been diminished by the removal of several sections for driveways and its partial collapse. Section 4 and 5 historians did, however, both include the stone wall on the NRHP-eligible Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055) parcel as a contributing element of the property. Finally, a stone wall at 6399 Old State Route 37 was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP since its integrity has been damaged by partial removals and reconfigurations, which have been made to accommodate a parking lot. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR.)</p>
<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, 35099).</p> <p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>Quarries and mills were investigated as part of HPR and AI studies. In 2012, a report was prepared regarding these property types and the eligibility recommendations for several of the limestone-related resources was changed to reflect the most current research. (See <i>Consideration of and Findings regarding Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-69 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects</i>. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p>
<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of Bridge No. 83 on Dillman Road and County Bridge No. 913 on Business 37 (25060, 35064).</p> <p><i>Letter from Robert S. Cowell Jr., Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (NBI No. 5300061) was first evaluated in 2005; it was re-evaluated in 2011, and by that time, the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory had listed Monroe County Bridge No. 83 as eligible for the NRHP as a Non-Select Bridge.</p> <p>Monroe County Bridge No. 913 (NBI No. 5300130). was re-evaluated in 2005 in response to consulting party comments; By 2011, when historians looked at the resource again, the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory had listed Monroe County Bridge No. 913 as eligible for the NRHP as a Select Bridge. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR and AI Report; Appendix F, Consulting Party Comments; Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination, for Meeting Minutes.)</p>

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<p>We would encourage you to re-examine your position on the eligibility of the following resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:</p> <p>The Fullerton House (Inventory No. 40050): Our organization saved this I-House from demolition by purchasing it and selling it to its current owner, who faithfully had it restored using evidence uncovered during the restoration process.</p> <p><i>Letter from Mr. Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations Inc., July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>The concerns of Bloomington Restorations were carefully considered. After the initial field survey, Section 5 historians conducted a second site visit, and documented both the house's exterior and interior. The historians also conducted an in-depth owner interview to obtain additional information on the house's restoration. Additional consultation on the Fullerton House occurred on May 27, 2005, during a SHPO/DHPA field view to the resource, at which time the SHPO indicated that the property was not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p> <p>Given the concern expressed by consulting parties, a separate determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The Keeper determined that the property is not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, and Appendix C, Reports.)</p>
<p>The Circa 1895 Queen Anne house at 2102 Vernal Pike (Inventory No. 90183): We also intervened to save this house, and sold it to its current owner who is in the process of restoring it. This house is amazingly high-style for its size, when compared with other Queen Anne houses in the Bloomington area.</p> <p><i>Letter from Mr. Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations Inc., July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>The concerns of Bloomington Restorations were carefully considered. Additional consultation with the SHPO in 2004-2005 determined that the house was not eligible for the NRHP. Historians continued researching the house in 2011. On November 10, 2011, historians, the PMC, and the SHPO conducted a site visit to the property. All parties concurred that the house is not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, for meeting minutes.)</p>
<p>Limestone Quarries and Mills (various inventory numbers): These quarries and mills have national significance because of the role that building limestone played in American architecture. As a group they may be eligible as a multiple property submission to the National Register.</p> <p><i>Letter from Mr. Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations Inc., July 13, 2005</i></p>	<p>Quarries and mills were investigated in 2004/5 and again in 2011. In 2012, a report was prepared regarding these property types and the eligibility recommendations for several of the limestone-related resources was changed to reflect the most current research. (See Appendix C, Reports, for <i>Consideration of and Findings regarding Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-69 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects.</i>)</p>

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<p>The Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike near the Fullerton House is a Fullerton family gravesite. This is something we were told by the people from whom we purchased the house. My recollection of the time is that the owner walked us to the cemetery and showed us the grave stones, which bore the Fullerton name.</p> <p>The connection between the I-house and the cemetery raises the significance of both sites, I believe.</p> <p><i>Email from Mr. Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations Inc., July 20, 2005</i></p>	<p>Section 5 historians were aware of, and recorded, the Fullerton Cemetery during the field survey of the Section 5 APE in 2004 and 2005. The cemetery appears in the HPR (2008) as resource number 40074 (Tables 1 and 2), and was recorded on an Indiana Cemetery Registry Survey form. (See Appendix C, Reports.)</p> <p>A separate determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The report included a description of the cemetery and its relation to the Fullerton house. On July 27, 2007, the Keeper determined that the property is not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination and Appendix C, Reports.)</p>
<p>I am writing to inform you that I am in receipt of your recent National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106 and Section 110 correspondence.</p> <p>After reviewing the contents of your recent mailing we would like to inform that we have no objections to the following project(s):</p> <p>Project(s): I-69 Section 5 Project Office</p> <p><i>Letter from Zach Pahmahmie, Tribal Chairman, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, July 20, 2005</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p>At this time we are unaware of any historical cultural resources in the proposed development area. However, we do request to be immediately contacted if any inadvertent discoveries are uncovered at anytime throughout the various phases of the project.</p> <p><i>Letter from Zach Pahmahmie, Tribal Chairman, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, July 20, 2005</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We will be in contact with you if any unanticipated discoveries are uncovered throughout the remainder of the project.</p>
<p>As another consulting party had noted at the June 27, 2005, Section 106 consulting parties meeting in Bloomington, it is not accurate to say that there are "no properties listed in the Indiana Historic Register of Sites and Structures located with the Section 5 APE." To our knowledge, all properties in Indiana that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are also listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. It would be more appropriate to say that there are "no properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures that are not also listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the Section 5 APE." We recall that a similar misstatement occurred in one or more of the other I-69 Tier 2 historic property reports that we have reviewed, and we regret our failure to point it out earlier.</p>	<p>This statement within the HPR was changed to reflect the fact that properties listed in the NRHP are also listed in the State Register. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR.)</p>

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<p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, August 1, 2005</i></p> <p>With regard to the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051), it appears to us that the northern boundary of that historic property should be re-drawn to fall between the three, non-contributing modern barns and the house and English barn. We agree that the property is significant under Criterion A in regard to pioneer settlement and under Criterion C for vernacular architectural merit of the ca. 1840 house. The three modern barns (i.e., the ca. 1920 livestock sheds) are not architecturally significant, and they date from well past the pioneer period. Consequently, they rightly are treated as non-contributing. Since they are physically separated from the house and English barn, there does not appear to be a compelling reason to include them within the historic property boundaries.</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, August 1, 2005</i></p>	<p>In 2005, the project consultants revised the NRHP boundary to reflect the comments in the SHPO letter. Between 2005 and 2011, the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House was demolished.</p>
<p>We noticed that in the section headed "Eligible Districts" (p. 106 in the full report), it was stated that although a potential Clear Creek historic district had earlier been identified within the 1989 <u>Monroe County Interim Report</u>, it had been concluded that there are no National Register-eligible historic districts in fact exist within the Section 5 APE. That may well be the case, but we would suggest that some elaboration on the rationale for that conclusion would be helpful. Although the interim reports are by no means conclusive on the matter of the National Register-eligibility of any proposed historic district or individual property that has not actually been listed in the National Register, the ratings assigned in the interim reports tend to be interpreted by the public to be more authoritative than they were intended to be by the Indiana SHPO, which typically provides funding for the surveys and reviews them prior to publication. Consequently, we think that a somewhat more detailed explanation of why the interim report's evaluation of this district was found to be inaccurate would bolster the credibility of the evaluation contained in this report. Such an individual explanation would be too burdensome to state for each individual property, but a historic district contains numerous surveyed properties, and in the case of this project, the proposed Clear Creek historic district would have included some properties that the report specifically enumerated in the "Selected Ineligible Properties."</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, August 1, 2005</i></p>	<p>Regarding the requested additional justification for the evaluation of the Clear Creek District as an ineligible resource, information was added to the HPR to elaborate on the lack of integrity historians identified within the district. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR.)</p>
<p>The consulting parties were advised at the June 27 meeting that the consultants now consider Morgan County Bridge #224 (Morgan 60030), to be eligible for the National Register. Apparently some new information indicated the bridge was not altered as much as was previously believed. We do not necessarily disagree with this change in the bridge's eligibility evaluation, but it would be helpful to know which of the factors in our "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Metal Bridges (1872-1942)" are now thought to be applicable?</p> <p>Similarly, it would be helpful to know which factors in the guidelines are thought to be applicable to Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (Monroe 35064), and Monroe County Bridge No. 913 (Monroe25060), and why those bridges are considered to fall short of eligibility. We are not sure that we disagree with the evaluations of those two bridges in the report, but we would like to have a better understanding of why it was concluded that they are not eligible, before deciding whether or not we concur.</p>	<p>In a letter dated August 25, 2005, project historians responded to SHPO's questions about the eligibility of Bridges No. 224, No. 83, and No. 913. The letter indicated that the bridges were evaluated in accordance with the Historic Bridge Point System of Significance. Additional information regarding all three of the bridges was added to the HPR. Further, in 2009, the Indiana Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory was published; FHWA made determinations of eligibility as a result of that inventory. These findings are documented in the Additional Information Report. (See Appendix D, Agency</p>

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<p>In regard to Monroe No. 913, we recall that bridge historian James L. Cooper recently advised our staff, in connection with the review of Warren County Bridge No. 6, that polygonal top chord Warren pony truss bridges are not plentiful in Indiana. In fact, he knows of only about 11 of them within the state, two of which are railroad bridges. Although No. 913 may be one of the more recent of the Warren polygonal ponies (the report says ca. 1920; Cooper says 1947), it is at least 50 years old. The report indicates that the deck has been replaced. However, deck replacements, especially with the same or similar materials, are common during the life of a bridge. The report also indicates that the bridge rails have been replaced. While the replacement of the rails represents a loss of some integrity, it is not an unusual alteration of a metal truss bridge.</p> <p>Monroe No. 83, a single span Warren pony truss, admittedly is not as rare a type as the Warren polygonal pony, but No. 83 is probably one of the earlier Warren ponies, having been built ca. 1910. The rails on No. 83 appear to be original—or at least very early replacements. The deck has been replaced, probably in the last few decades, given that the current deck is of the metal grate type.</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, August 1, 2005</i></p>	<p>Coordination, Appendix C, Reports, for HPR and an Additional Information Report.)</p>
<p>While INDOT and FHWA appear to solicit citizen participation, the segmentation of the project in fact discourages meaningful participation by stakeholders and citizens. Because the Section 106 review in Tier 2 of the I-69 project has been segmented into 6 sections, it has been extremely difficult for CARR to participate in a meaningful way in the review process. The restricted times for viewing the Section 106 study (only when the section offices are open) are a serious impediment for Section 106 consulting parties who have full-time work and other responsibilities.</p> <p><i>Letter from Sandra Tokarski, CARR, August 16, 2005</i></p>	<p>The I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project covers a total project length of approximately 142 miles. For a project of this magnitude, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) determined that a tiered Environmental Impact Study (EIS) process was most appropriate. The Record of Decision for Tier 1, issued in March 2004, established six separate “sections of independent utility” for the Tier 2 EIS process. Each of these sections is proceeding on an independent schedule, which allows an in-depth evaluation of the impacts within that section. Forcing the Section 106 process to occur as a single process at one time for the entire corridor would make it more difficult to focus on specific areas or resources.</p> <p>With the issuance of the final HPR, the complete report was sent on CD to each consulting party and placed on the project website for public comment. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR and Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination.)</p>

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<p>The Section 106 study should be made available to Consulting Parties either in hard copies or on CDs and on a web site so that concerned parties can carefully evaluate the work. This should be done immediately so that consulting parties will have ample time to make meaningful comment prior to the release of the DEIS.</p> <p>CARR formally requests copies either in hard copy or on CDs for the Section 106 Historic Preservation Study for I-69 Tier 2. This should include all the Sections.</p> <p><i>Letter from Sandra Tokarski, CARR, August 16, 2005</i></p>	<p>INDOT and FHWA placed three copies of the first draft HPR at the following locations: the project office for that section and at each adjoining section's project office (Sections 4, 5, and 6). The HPRs were available during normal business hours. If this time frame was not convenient, consulting parties were encouraged to schedule appointments at other times. Further, each consulting party was sent a list of NRHP-eligible and NRHP-listed properties along with a narrative description/context of each historic resource. The consulting parties were asked to respond within thirty (30) days. However, comments on the HPRs continued to be received for many months, and FHWA and INDOT continued to accept comments after the thirty-day period.</p> <p>With the issuance of the final HPR, the whole document was sent on CD to each consulting party and was placed on the project website for public comment. (See Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination.)</p>
<p>In addition CARR respectfully requests an extension of 45 days to the Section 106 comment period. This 45 day extension would begin AFTER consulting parties have received copies of the Section 106 studies.</p> <p><i>Letter from Sandra Tokarski, CARR, August 16, 2005</i></p>	<p>All received consulting party comments, even those received after the designated comment period, were considered as part of the 800.11(e) documentation.</p>
<p>We concur with the conclusion expressed in Dr. Linda Weintraut's July 14, 2005, letter to me that Morgan County Bridge No. 224, built in or about 1925, is a good example of a skewed, three-span Warren pony truss bridge in Indiana and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The 1985 inventory card completed for this bridge by Dr. James L. Cooper indicates this is one of the longer structures of its kind extant in Indiana. The skewing of the trusses appears to us to be quite pronounced.</p> <p>We appreciate receiving the updated information and the consultants' reassessment of Bridge No. 224's eligibility. We recommend that these revisions be incorporated into the final version of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies <u>Historic Property Report, Section 5, SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39.</u></p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, August 16, 2005</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. The revisions were incorporated into the final version of the HPR. Further, in 2009, the Indiana Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory was published; FHWA made determinations of eligibility as a result of that inventory. These findings are documented in the Additional Information Report. (See Appendix C, Reports, for a copy of the HPR and AI report.)</p>

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<p>The Kinser interchange that is proposed in Alternative 2 would bring new interchange-related roadways closer to the National Register-listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. Although it does not appear that those new roadways would physically cross the current, eastern boundary of the district, at the least visual and possibly other indirect effects on the district should be considered in the review of Alternative 2.</p> <p>As we had indicated in our August 1, 2005, letter to Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E., of the Indiana Division of the Federal Highway Administration, we think that Monroe County Bridge No. 913 on North Walnut Street, Bloomington, could possibly be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and we note that you have identified the bridge's location on the maps. It appears to us the Bridge No. 913 might be bypassed by a new frontage road in Alternative 1, leaving the bridge's future uncertain. Alternative 2 apparently would include Bridge No. 913 on a newly-established frontage road. Alternative 3 would either include No. 913 on a new frontage road or link the North Walnut Street to a nearby frontage road. It is unclear to us what effect the change in use of the bridge or of the road it is on will have on the bridge in regard to the type, size, and volume of vehicles that cross it. However, either an increase in the numbers of or in the type or size of vehicles regularly using the bridge or leaving it on a roadway with little traffic potentially could result in the bridge's being removed or replaced by Monroe County, if not by the Indiana Department of Transportation ("INDOT"). If the bridge is ultimately found to be eligible for the National Register, the effects of bypassing it, changing its use, or replacing it, if applicable, would need to be considered.</p> <p>Similarly, both Morgan County Bridge No. 161 (near the Liberty Church overpass) and Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (southwest of the Section 6 interchange on the south side of Martinsville) would become parts of frontage roads under alternatives 1, 2, or 3. Both bridges are considered to be eligible for the National Register. It is unclear what effect the conversion of the county roads on which those bridges currently exist into frontage roads along an interstate highway would have on the type, size, or number of vehicles that would use it, but it is quite possible that increased volume of usage or the use by large vehicles could place pressure on either INDOT or Morgan County to replace them. The effects of bypassing, changing the use of, or replacing either bridge, if applicable, would need to be considered.</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, December 16, 2005.</i></p>	<p>Subsequent to this letter, Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 were eliminated from consideration.</p> <p>Under Section 5's Refined Preferred Alternative 8, which is comprised of various features of Alternatives 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, as presented during consultation, several considerations were given to minimizing impacts to the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. The Refined Preferred maintains the existing right-of-way from Arlington Road to Kinser Pike to eliminate a direct effect and reduce noise increases. The Kinser Pike Overpass was modified to move the west side access roads farther to the north to avoid direct and indirect impacts to a portion of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District boundary, specifically a parcel referred to as the Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout property which was identified during this Section 106 process, was determined to contribute to the significance of the district, and was integrated into the boundaries of the district through a boundary increase.</p> <p>The consultants also removed from consideration access roads between Acuff Road and Kinser Pike to the west of SR 37 and a potential overpass and cul-de-sac at Acuff Road west of SR 37 were removed from further consideration to eliminate direct effects. An extension of Kinser Pike to the west/northwest along the existing natural ridge (between two watersheds in karst terrain) that would tie in with Bottom Road was eliminated and replaced with a "T" intersection and closer tie-in with existing Kinser Pike in response to SHPO comments regarding potentially increased noise and visual impacts.</p> <p>Finally, the Refined Preferred Alternative includes neither an interchange nor an overpass at Acuff to further reduce noise increases and visual impacts to the MGRHRD. The nearest interchange will be located at SR 48/3rd Street (re-use of the existing interchange, derived from Alternatives 6, 7, and 8).</p>

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	<p>Bridges 913, 161, and 224 are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The effects of the undertaking on the bridges have been assessed in the April 2012 <i>Identification of Effects Report</i> for Section 5. FHWA found the appropriate determination for each of the bridges was No Adverse Effect. (See Appendix C, Reports, for a copy of the Effects Report; for the Findings and Determinations document, See Appendix B),</p>
<p>Re: Archaeological background research and records check (Bergman/Haag, 1/06) for alternative 3C for Tier 2 I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis, Section 5 (SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39)</p> <p>Dear Ms. Roberts:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated February 6, 2006, and received on February 9, 2006, for the above indicated project in Monroe and Morgan counties, Indiana.</p> <p>The following clarifications and questions will need to be addressed regarding the draft archaeological records check. Our office will await a revised archaeological records check.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Section 4.1, the Cultural Overview, White (2005), Smith (1994), Dorwin (1966) should be consulted for Paleoindian. 2. In Section 4.2.1, the Cultural Overview, Holsten and Cochran (1986) should be consulted for the Early Archaic. 3. Under Early Archaic, on page 50, the rapid environmental and climatic changes, and the associated social changes in Early Archaic populations, is mentioned, and should be elaborated on. On page 51, three Indiana Early Archaic sites are mentioned, but only one is named and described. The McCullough's Run site should be noted as well. 4. Also under Late Archaic, the McKinley site and Pigeon Creek cemetery site and should be mentioned. 	<p>The project archaeologists revised the report to address the points enumerated in the SHPO's letter and combined this report with the <i>Phase Ia Archaeological Report</i> submitted to SHPO on February 24, 2012 and finalized in April 2012. (See Appendix C, Reports, for management summary from the report.)</p>

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<p>5. In Section 4.3.1, Early Woodland, early ceramics in southern Indiana are mentioned, without reference to Maxwell's (1951) classic study of Crab Orchard (also see Moffat 1991).</p> <p>6. Under the discussion of Adena, the New Castle and Chrysler Enclosure mound sites should be included. In addition, Berle Clay's discussion of Adena mounds and ritual should be consulted (1986).</p> <p>7. On page 63, the discussion of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere should include some mention of Streuver's contributions, such as in Streuver (1964, 1968) and Streuver and Houart (1968). The Mount Vernon mound site and G.E. Mound site should be included into the discussion of Middle Woodland.</p> <p>8. On page 40, under Late Woodland, McCord and Cochran's 2005 work on Albee should be consulted and cited. Additionally, David Brose's writing on Late Woodland subsistence and technological changes in ceramics should be included in the discussion on Late Woodland ceramics on page 67.</p> <p>9. Page 67, first paragraph, there is a typographical error in "late Woodland."</p> <p>10. The discussion of the Oliver phase (Section 4.4, page 71) should include the Cox Woods site, in Orange County, and the Clappitt site, in Lawrence County and McCullough's recent work (2005). The discussion of the Smith Valley complex should include recent data on the Crouch site in Johnson County (McCullough 2003).</p> <p>11. On page 74, Fort Ancient traditions are referred to, but none are stated. Please elaborate.</p> <p>12. On page 74, within the discussion of the Late Prehistoric, Muller (1997) is cited in support of the view that elite individuals had control of production and distribution of subsistence and exotic goods. However, Muller's entire argument attempts to refute that view. Rather, Muller posits that there is little archaeological or ethnohistorical evidence that implies Mississippian actually held direct control over the production and distribution of subsistence or exotic goods or raw materials.</p> <p>13. Please include data from the Bone Bank site, in Posey County, in the discussion of the Caborn-Wellborn phase (page 75), as well as recent research by Cheryl Ann Munson and David Pollack.</p> <p>14. In the section discussing the Late Prehistoric, Section 4.5, the Angel phase is mentioned only in passing. Please elaborate the discussion of the Angel phase (and Angel site), and include in that discussion site 12Du73 (Pope 2003), which has been postulated as an Angel phase occupation, far north of the Ohio River. In addition, please include a discussion of the Strawtown site in the Late Prehistoric section.</p> <p>15. Page 85, first paragraph, there is a typographical error regarding the word "studied."</p> <p><i>Letter from Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, March 13, 2006</i></p>	
<p>Re: "Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places" (4/25/2007); I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, Section 5; DHPA #2123</p> <p>Dear Dr. Weintraut:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the Fullerton House Report, under transmittal letter dated April 25, 2007, and received on April 27, regarding a portion of I-69 Section 5 in Van Buren, Township, Monroe County, Indiana.</p>	<p>The report was revised according to the suggestions presented in the SHPO letter and was mailed to the Keeper of the NRHP for a decision on eligibility on June 12, 2007. (See Appendix C, Reports, for a copy of the report. See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, for letters regarding the property.)</p>

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<p>We agree with the report's conclusion that the Fullerton House is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Overall, we think the report does an excellent job of applying the National Register criteria to the Fullerton House and of comparing the Fullerton House's qualities to those of other buildings in the I-house form in Monroe County. We do have a few comments of a minor nature, which we are taking this opportunity to share.</p> <p>The document is characterized as a report on the "determination of ineligibility" of the Fullerton House. We think that a more correct term for the study is that it is a report on the "eligibility" of the house for the National Register, but the conclusion reached is that the property is ineligible for the Register.</p> <p>We think that the first sentence in the first full paragraph on page 6 is somewhat misleading. A more accurate statement might read as follows: "The Fullerton House is an example of an I-house, an American type related to traditional British folk forms that first appeared in seventeenth century New England and were common in the Tidewater and Upland South during the pre-railroad era."</p> <p>Regarding the second full paragraph on page 10, we wonder why it is assumed that if one gable of the triple, rear gable arrangement might be original, that one would necessarily be the center gable.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, May 25, 2007</i></p>	
<p>Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.</p> <p>The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.</p> <p><i>Letter from Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, May 13, 2008</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We will be in contact with you if any discoveries (human remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA) are uncovered throughout the remainder of the project.</p>

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<p>Re: "I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies: Historic Property Report, Section 5, SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39," January 9, 2008 (Des. No. 0300381; DHPA #2123)</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hamman:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800 and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321, <i>et seq.</i>), the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the January 9, 2008 historic property report ("HPR") submitted with your April 30, 2008 cover letter, which was transmitted under a memorandum from Dr. Linda Weintraut, also dated April 30, all of which we received that same day, regarding the aforementioned project in Monroe and Morgan counties in Indiana.</p> <p>We agree with the recommendations in the HPR regarding the eligibility or ineligibility for the National Register of Historic Places of the properties identified in that document.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, May 30, 2008</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p>Please remove my name from the list of consulting parties for all Sections of the I-69 studies. I am no longer represent [<i>sic</i>] Traditional Arts Indiana.</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Joanne Stuttgart, Traditional Arts Indiana, June 21, 2010</i></p>	<p>Ms. Stuttgart was removed as the representative for Traditional Arts Indiana.</p>
<p>Re: Summary of the September 14, 2011 agency meeting regarding the proposed revisions to the area of potential effects and the proposed methodology for above-ground survey in preparation for the Additional Information report regarding the I-69 Section 5 Tier 2 Studies (Des. No. 0300381; DHPA No. 2123)</p> <p>Dear Dr. Weintraut:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed the materials received with your August 19, 2011 cover letter and at the September 14 meeting, for the aforementioned project in Monroe and Morgan counties in Indiana.</p> <p>We agree that the proposed additions to the Section 5 area of potential effects are appropriate.</p> <p>We are satisfied with the proposed methodology for the Section 5 Additional Information ("AI") survey of above-ground properties.</p> <p>Thank you for your firm's and Michael Baker Jr., Inc.'s thoughtful planning of the AI above-ground survey for Section 5.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, September 28, 2011</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p><i>As staff to the Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission, I would appreciate being notified as a Consulting Party for Section 5 of the I-69 Project. Thanks for your call.</i></p>	<p>Ms. Nancy Hiestand was added as a consulting party.</p>

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<p><i>Email from Ms. Nancy Hiestand, Program Manager Historic Preservation, Housing and Neighborhood Development, November 23, 2011.</i></p> <p>Thank you for provided the updated list of Section 106 consulting parties. Because of his interest in industrial archaeology, we recommend inviting Mr. Robert H. Bernacki, for whom we have the following contact information:</p> <p>Robert H. Bernacki 4495 N. Benton Ct Bloomington, IN 47408 Mobile: (812) 339-0149 Home: (812) 339-0652 bhb@bernacki.com</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, January 6, 2012</i></p>	<p>Mr. Robert Bernacki was added as a consulting party.</p>
<p>Thanks, Mary Jo. The 3951 address below is the correct one. Tim Maloney, cced here, is HEC's lead on I-69 work; he can verify receipt of the AIR that you reference below.</p> <p><i>Email from Mr. Jesse Kharbanda, Hoosier Environmental Council, January 29, 2012.</i></p>	<p>On February 2, 2012, the project consultants responded by delivering a copy of the AI Report to Mr. Maloney. A follow up email was sent the same day to confirm the AI Report delivery. Mr. Maloney confirmed receipt of the document via email on February 3, 2012.</p>
<p>"I told people at the meeting Tuesday that I would send the address of the historic house that I questioned. It is: 3275 N. Prow Rd...</p> <p>Could you please forward my message to the Baker team, since I promised to send the address. And I would ask them to please reply to me via email to answer the main question about the Prow Road house:</p> <p>Which is, was this property evaluated as part of the Sec. 5 surveys? And if so, where can we find your assessment?"</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Cheryl Ann Munson, February 2, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for the information. The house at 3275 North Prow Road was evaluated as part of the 2004-2005 survey effort. At the time, it was found to be Non-Contributing because of "Replacement windows, modern siding, two additions, modern pole barn." For this reason, the property was not further evaluated or discussed in the HPR. (See Appendix C, Reports, for HPR.)</p> <p>On February 2, 2012, a project consultant visited the house to confirm the prior assessment and take additional photographs. On February 3, 2012, historians responded to Ms. Munson via email and included information about the 2004-2005 survey effort and the consultants' visit to the property the previous day.</p> <p>Following the February 2, 2012 site visit, historians reevaluated the house and determined that not all of the windows had been replaced. It appeared as though the additions could date to the historic period. Project consultants also found that the property compared favorably to other similar Contributing resources. Therefore, historians</p>

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<p>Thank you for this information.</p> <p>Could you please send me the photos you just took?</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Cheryl Ann Munson, February 4, 2012</i></p>	<p>decided to change the rating of the property from Non-Contributing to Contributing.</p> <p>It has not been the policy on I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 studies to release documents in the deliberative stages of Section 106, other than in formal draft reports. However, project consultants replied to Ms. Munson on February 9, 2012 and stated that the photographs of the house taken in the previous week could be viewed at the project office.</p>
<p>We need to have access to the reports until the Historic Preservation Board prepares our comments (due Feb 23, as I recall).</p> <p>Could you please open up the links again to the Dimension Limestone and the Additional Properties reports?</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Cheryl Ann Munson, February 11, 2012</i></p>	<p>An email response was sent to Ms. Munson on February 13, 2012, indicating that the I-69, Section 5 Additional Information Report and the Dimension Limestone Resources Report were reposted to the Baker ftp site as requested. Unfortunately, the date of availability of the electronic documents (through the close of the comment period, February 27, 2012) could not be extended as the “expiration date” on the file posting is automatic. The letter suggested asking the members of the Board to try to download the files before the date shown below (February 20, 2012). The consultants offered to repost the requested information again if the need arose.</p>
<p>“Thank you very much for reposting the report.</p> <p>Tonight I examined the quarry districts, especially N. of SR 46 and E. of ST 37 at our meeting tonight.</p> <p>I am forwarding your message, below, to the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board (and friends) who have a particular interest in the Dimension Limestone Resources report.</p> <p>All: please see links below for access to the report.”</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Cheryl Ann Munson, February 14, 2012</i></p>	<p>No response required.</p>

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<p>Re: "I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies: Additional Information Report, Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39" (Zinn, Molnar, and Belfast, 1/13/12) and "I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies: Consideration of and Findings regarding Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-69 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects" (Zinn, Molnar, and Belfast, 1/24/12) (Des. No. 0300381; DHPA No. 2123)</p> <p>Dear Sir or Madam:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has conducted an analysis of the materials submitted with your cover letters of January 13, 2012 and January 24, 2012, which were received on January 13 and January 25, respectively, for the aforementioned project in Morgan and Monroe counties, Indiana.</p> <p><u>"Additional Information Report"</u></p> <p>The conclusions of the report regarding the eligibility or ineligibility, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, of individual properties that are outside the proposed historic landscape districts appear reasonable, for the purposes of the Section 106 review of this undertaking.</p> <p><u>"Dimension Limestone Resources" report</u></p> <p>We agree that the Hunter Valley Historic Landscape District, the Reed Historic Landscape District, and the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District are eligible for the National Register under criterion A for the reasons stated in the report for each of those landscapes. The proposed boundary of each of the three historic landscapes appears reasonable where the boundary falls within the Section 5 area of potential effects ("APE"). We also agree that there probably are areas outside the APE that should be included within the National Register boundaries of some or all of the three landscapes but that, especially in the case of North Clear Creek, it is not feasible or necessary, for Section 106 purposes, to define precisely the boundary of the historic landscape outside the APE. We do believe, based on the information presented in the report, that it is appropriate to include at least the entirety of the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures-listed Borland House and Carl Furst Stone Company Quarry within the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District.</p> <p>In regards to archaeology, we have not yet received the archaeological reconnaissance report for Section 5, so we do not know currently the specific areas that have been subjected to archaeological investigations, and are thus not able to comment specifically at this time on the archaeological investigations and archaeological sites recorded in the archaeological APE (construction footprint) for the project. In addition to any discovered or recorded archaeological sites in the archaeological APE, there are a number of historic properties including, but not limited to, homes, farmsteads, stone walls, quarries, mills, and cemeteries that—if in the archaeological APE—may have archaeological artifacts, features, or elements present, and if present, avoidance of these resources or further archaeological investigations may be necessary. In addition, from an archaeological standpoint, given the presence of machinery, features, and artifacts in the Hunter Valley, Reed, and North Clear Creek proposed historic landscapes, we believe that the quarries possess significance under criterion D.</p>	<p>After carefully considering this letter, the three dimension limestone resources were reevaluated and recommended eligible under criterion D in addition to criterion A. (See Appendix B, FHWA's Findings and Determinations, for modified finding dated October 11, 2012.)</p>

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<p>Any cemeteries in the archaeological APE must be avoided by all project activities, subjected to further archaeological investigations, and/or treated under relevant Indiana statutes. Please note that per IC 14-21-1-26.5, if ground disturbance is to occur within one hundred (100) feet of a burial ground or cemetery for the purpose of excavating or covering over the ground or erecting, altering, or repairing any structure, a development plan may need to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources for approval.</p> <p>If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, February 20, 2012</i></p>	
<p>“Can we submit comments electronically by the deadline, followed w/ a hard copy mailing a couple days later? Seems we may be pushing up against the deadline and I'd rather avoid paying for overnight delivery. If that is OK, shall I send them to you?”</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Erin Shane, Monroe County Plan Commission, February 22, 2012</i></p>	<p>The project consultants responded on the same day that electronic submissions of comments would be accepted, and they may be sent directly to the project consultants.</p>
<p><i>Please add me to your I-69 Sec. 5 consulting party email/ mailing list</i></p> <p><i>Email from Mr. Tim Maloney, Hoosier Environmental Council, February 24, 2012</i></p>	<p>On February 28, 2012, project consultants responded via email that Mr. Maloney had been added to the list.</p>
<p>(1) “<i>Consideration and Findings regarding Dimension Limestone Resources within the I-60 Section 5 Area of Potential Effects</i>”</p> <p>This is an excellent report and we concur with most of the recommendations for the Proposed Historic Landscape Districts of Reed, Hunter Valley, and Clear Creek.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. No further action required.</p>
<p>However, there is a notable omission in the Reed District. This is the omission of the frame house owned by the late Phillip and Juanita Hedrick at 3275 N. Prow Road as a Contributing Property. The Hedrick House is located across Prow Road northwest of the Reed Quarry operations and has long-term linkages to these operations.</p> <p>The proposed Reed District is historically, from its inception, part of the Hunter Valley District. According to William Blatchley, the District, and nearby properties including the Hedrick House, were part of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Company and its subsequent spin-off companies.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. At the time of this writing, the project historians have not found evidence that demonstrates the house is significantly linked to the dimension limestone industry at the Reed Historic Landscape District.</p> <p>Architectural historians were unable to locate the reference in the Blatchley text crediting the Hedrick House and Reed properties as part of the Hunter Valley District. In that historic text, Blatchley</p>

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<p>The cross-gabled farm house itself is modest. Some, but certainly not all, windows have been replaced. Original wood frame windows with rope pulls remain. The house has been covered in aluminum siding, but the original siding is intact underneath. Original wooden floors are present. A wrap-around wooden porch had disintegrated by 1958 and was replaced with a limestone porch by the Hedrick's family.</p> <p>A truly unique feature of the house is the construction of the basement on a shelf of limestone bedrock, rather than a laid or poured floor. Limestone blocks form the basement walls. Some of the stones are huge up to two feet in both dimensions, and of varying size. The have irregular surfaces rather than a sawn face. Comparable foundation walls are found at Indiana University (Maxwell, Owen, and Wylie Halls) in the "Old Crescent." The basement's construction at Hedrick House is a lasting testament to the link between the house's builders and the Reed Quarry.</p>	<p>describes Hunter Valley as occupying portions of Township 9 N, Range 1 W, Sections 29 and 30 (page 346). The Dimension Limestone Report identifies the locations of all of the quarries in this district; none of them are located on the current Hedrick or Reed properties (the Hedrick House falls within Section 20). The Indiana Oolitic Limestone Company operated a small quarry in the Stinesville District between 1890 and 1897. It is possible, however, that portions of the Reed District were owned by the Indiana Oolitic Realty Company in the late 1920s and early 1930s, prior to its transfer to the Bloomington Limestone Corporation, and then to Texas Quarries Inc., but project consultants have not seen documentation of this.</p> <p>Upon revisiting the house in 2012, historians acknowledged that not all of the windows have been replaced. This is one of the reasons that the resource's rating was changed from Non-Contributing to Contributing.</p> <p>Project consultants have not been permitted access to the interior of the house and cannot validate the presence of a limestone basement.</p> <p>Project historians have not been able to verify the date of</p>

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<p>The house was built in 1899 by the Fredrick and William Parks family, one of the founding families of the county, who worked in the limestone industry and farmed. Subsequent owners were Ida Parks Brummet and Robert Patton, John Patton, Benjamin and Bertha Terrell, Everett and Clara Shigley (1951), and Phillip and Juanita Hedric (1957) (Monroe County Auditor's office). The occupants of this house were multiply linked as workers in the nearby Reed Limestone Quarry. Many of the occupants were interrelated by marriages and kinship. As reported at our January Board meeting, they were fabricators and stonemasons. Most recently, Phillip Hedric was a stonemason as well as a farmer. Seasonal work in quarries and in farming made multiple occupations a common practice among families in rural Monroe County.</p> <p>The Hedrick House is the only surviving late 19th century farmhouse in the immediate outskirts of northwest Bloomington. But relative to the Proposed Historic Landscape, it is the last of the houses of people working at the quarry. Other houses and farmhouses used by Reed quarry workers along Prow and Arlington Roads were demolished over the years as a high school, church, other facilities, and SR 37 were constructed. The Hedrick House is worthy of the state's protection and recognition as part of the Reed Historic District.</p> <p>In addition to the historic house, the Hedrick farm is the location of one or more prehistoric Native American archaeological sites. Multiple artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Middle-Late Archaic, and Early Woodland periods, roughly 8,000 to 200 B.C. Further study of this Hedrick property through archaeological survey and test excavation is needed to identify the specific location, type, and age of the archaeological sites, and to assess their integrity.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>construction through documentary sources. William A. Parks, based on genealogical research, was very distantly related to James Parks, one of the original settlers of the county (and who originally purchased the land). It is unclear whether James Parks ever lived there, built a house there, or was involved at all with the property (his primary residence was in Ellettsville). In 1816, James Parks bought land for many other settlers and family members who were too sick to attend the land sale in Vincennes. Historians have been unable to confirm whether any of the subsequent owners were involved in the limestone industry. However, a circa 1929 plat map of the area shows the Hedrick House as belonging to the Frances M. Rogers family, a name listed in census records as farming property adjacent to the neighboring Parks' for many decades.</p> <p>Project historians have not been able to confirm that the house at 3275 North Prow Road is the "last of the houses of people working in the quarry," and have not yet seen any evidence that Reed quarry workers lived in the house.</p> <p>(See Appendix C, Reports, for a copy of the HPR, and for the memorandum related to this property.)</p> <p>Project historians and archaeologists are unaware of any Phase Ia survey or Phase II testing on the Hedrick property that affirms this statement. During the summer of 2012, archaeologists conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the archaeological APE. The archaeological APE, however, does not extend onto this property, and therefore no Phase Ia survey was required on this property as part of the I-69 study.</p>
<p>Regarding the Thomas L. Brown Elementary School:</p> <p>The architectural integrity is evident. The building's association with the school-consolidation movement was not evaluated by the surveyors. Our assessment is that more historical information should be included in the record.</p>	<p>The school does have good integrity but a property must possess integrity and significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.</p> <p>Project historians examined the resource within the context of school consolidation in Monroe County and found that Thomas L. Brown School was originally planned in 1963 in response to overcrowding</p>

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<p>Brown School was named after local educator Thomas Brown, an adored teacher at several local one room schools. Thomas Brown is buried across the road in Simpson Chapel Cemetery and it is fitting that one can see the school from his grave.</p> <p>In addition to retaining much (if not all) of its original external characteristics and most of its internal characteristics, Brown School is quite indicative of the broader trends in American education. The school was built to replace Washington Township Consolidated School- the first consolidated school in the county and was a Sears Roebuck building. Brown School has eight classrooms, accommodating multiple levels of instruction from K-6 while (there were still one room schools in operation in the county and state. In addition to featuring modern restrooms, the building has separate spaces designated as teacher's lounge, principal's office, and staff restroom. These were significant 'firsts' for this rural township which less than a decade earlier did not have electricity.</p> <p>The building also houses a half-court indoor gymnasium, a must to comply with Indiana's basketball obsession. The space triples as a cafeteria and auditorium, in keeping with national trends in making common spaces as multi-purpose as possible. Unlike the building(s) it replaced, the school was built with cinder blocks, steel, and limestone (a local material). Windows take up a minor percentage of the facade- a trend keeping with the aesthetic of the time, the belief that children were distracted by large windows, and strides toward energy efficiency. To supplement, the building has drop ceilings and fluorescent lighting fixtures (a mid- century education trend yet to disappear). Many students were bussed to school from around the township-wide district. The mascot was the bobcat, a locally native species.</p> <p>Brown School was closed during a heated and controversial round of consolidation in Monroe County in the mid-1980s. It was purchased by local entrepreneur Bill Cook in order to be used as a practice facility for his new Drum & Bugle Corps, Star of Indiana. The group became DCI (Drum Corps International) Champions in 1991. The members call the building Star Hall or Brown School. Gayle Cook has mentioned that the four famous murals in the Monroe County Courthouse were once stored in the school's gymnasium which, like the rest of the school, was not air-conditioned.</p> <p>The evaluation of Brown School should be changed. At the local and regional levels, it reflects important developments in the history of educational philosophy and practice. Further research on the context of Brown School in the history of Monroe County schools, and those of surrounding counties, should be undertaken.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, Chairwoman, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>and the poor physical condition of the Washington Consolidated School. It was not constructed as a result of township or county consolidation. Therefore, it was not recommended eligible under Criterion A.</p> <p>It is common for schools to be named for former teachers/administrators, and this association alone would not justify NRHP eligibility under Criterion B, as the property was not directly associated with the productive life of Thomas L. Brown.</p> <p>This resource was not recommended eligible under Criterion C, as the school is a late example of mid-century school design and is not particularly innovative or representative of significant new trends in educational philosophy. Further, research did not reveal that architect Richard Paul Miller was of outstanding significance.</p> <p>(See Appendix C, Reports, for AI Report including a description of this property.)</p>
<p>"Did you receive my submission? I left the office and didn't get any</p>	<p>Project consultants replied via email on February 27, 2012 that the</p>

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<p>confirmation.”</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Nancy Hiestand AICP, Program Manager Historic Preservation, Housing and Neighborhood Development, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>comments had been received.</p>
<p>I am writing to you on behalf of a residential property located at 3275 North Prow Road in Bloomington Township. The house is located just outside the city limits so it was not included in any municipal inventory of sites and structures. Recent research indicates the house was built in 1899 and occupies an area where evidence of industrial limestone history is pervasive. The site is approximately 1260 feet from the Reed Historic Landscape District site as identified in the study published January 24, 2012 by Michael Baker Jr. Inc. See attached map. The Period of Significance for the historic landscape site is identified as 1927-1967.</p> <p>Of particular concern in the report are the dimensions of the proposed district and its inclusiveness. The house is associated with the Reed family through the marriage of Deborah Hedrick (a current owner of the quarry) whose relatives still reside in the house.</p> <p>The house illustrates a unique method of construction as well as an approach towards limestone salvage that is reflective of the local culture. The house is a vernacular T Plan frame cottage with an unusual full limestone block foundation that is built on a geologic shelf of limestone. See attached photographs. Ordinarily this kind of modest rural house would be built on limestone piers with rubble pushed beneath (see for example the Ira Stanger House MGR). The basement shows irregularly coursed, both sawn and rock faced limestone that was obviously salvaged from the nearby Hunter quarry site (Reed was not yet open). Salvage, in itself is common through the area including within the city limits, where foundations, walls, porches and steps were frequently built by limestone workers in their spare time. These features comprise a landscape distinct to the area, which tends to fade after the WPA projects of the 1930s.</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Nancy Hiestand AICP, Program Manager Historic Preservation, Housing and Neighborhood Development, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. Project historians have been unable to validate this construction date through documentary research.</p> <p>Project consultants have not been permitted access to the interior of the house and cannot validate the presence of a limestone basement, nor do they know from where the basement materials originated.</p>

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<p>What is particularly unique to this structure and reflective of its linkage to limestone history is that it is built on a solid rock base (see photographs) of high quality limestone.</p> <p>Hunter Quarry and Reed quarries are geologically linked across the later SR 37 right-of-way, reflecting two eras of industry (1892-1967 Hunter Valley) and (1927-1967 Reed). The original "North" Pike or Dixie Highway was to the east of these two quarrying sites. Owners of the house knowingly used the bedrock in its construction.</p> <p>The owner is currently doing research attempting to tie early owners of the tract (pre-construction of the home) to the Parks family and to the early limestone industry in Sections 20 and 29. At this time a William A. or L. Parks is believed to have built the house in the late 1890s. The Parks family through James Parks, a County Commissioner in 1818, is one of the early settling families in the area. At this time, what we don't know is perhaps as significant as what we know. The owner has presented a chain of title, and census information loosely tying sequential owners to the limestone industry.</p> <p>This area of town has seen much change and redevelopment since construction of a major High School in 1972. The house is expressive of the area's limestone heritage uniquely because it is a residential building and is a sole remaining example of it kind on this side of town. It should be considered a contributing resource.</p> <p>I urge you to request further research on the significance of this property.</p>	<p>Project consultants have not been permitted access to the interior of the house, and cannot validate this statement regarding the home's construction.</p> <p>No further comment required.</p> <p>Project historians have been unable to validate this construction date through documentary research. William A. Parks, based on genealogical research, was very distantly related to James Parks, one of the original settlers of the county (and who originally purchased the land). It is unclear whether James Parks ever lived there, built a house there, or was involved at all with the property (his primary residence was in Ellettsville). In 1816, James Parks bought land for many other settlers and family members who were too sick to attend the land sale in Vincennes.</p> <p>At the time of this writing, research has revealed that some residents living in this area were associated with the limestone industry; however, historians could not find a direct connection between residents living in the area and the Reed Quarry. The project historians have not found any evidence that demonstrates the house at 3275 North Prow Road is significantly linked to the Reed Historic Landscape District. However, after comparing the property with other similar farm houses in the APE, project historians decided to change the building's status from Non-Contributing to Contributing.</p> <p>In addition, project historians conducted documentary research on the house at 3275 North Prow Road and on the properties between the Reed Quarry and the 3275 North Prow Road to ascertain if there was any direct connection between these properties. Additional research was unable to establish a direct connection based on theme, time, or place. The results of the research conducted by the project historians is summarized in a June 27, 2012 Memorandum, located</p>

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<p><i>Letter from Ms. Nancy Hiestand AICP, Program Manager Historic Preservation, Housing and Neighborhood Development, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>in Appendix C of this report. Project historians undertook a phased research approach and following initial investigations did not establish a connection between the house and the Reed Historic Landscape District and recommended no further research and no change to the district boundary. Historians were not permitted to access the interior of the building or the owner's records.</p> <p>The property owners undertook a study to conduct further research on the property, resulting in an application for the State Register.</p> <p>(See Appendix C, for a copy of the HPR and the memorandum related to the property. See Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination, for meeting minutes. See Appendix F, Correspondence/Comments Received for letters related to property.)</p>
<p>Project Description should state that it is unlikely that the project will ever be completed to Indianapolis. In addition the Project Description should state that it is extremely unlikely that the Canada to Mexico I-69 will ever be completed. A reliable source of funding to complete I-69 has not been identified.</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<p>CARR agrees with most of the recommendations for the Proposed Historic Landscape Districts of Reed, Hunter Valley, and Clear Creek.</p> <p>However, the Phillip and Juanita Hedrick house at 3275 N. Prow Road should be included in the Historic Landscape District as a Contributing Property and evaluated as eligible for the National Register.</p>	<p>The project historians identified and evaluated the property at 3275 North Prow Road in accordance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation</i>, and according to the regulations set forth under 36 CFR § 800.4. Based on current information, the property does not meet any of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, nor does it retain sufficient integrity to qualify it for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, the project historians have not found evidence that demonstrates the house is significantly linked to the Dimension Limestone Industry at the Reed Historic Landscape District. (See Appendix C, for a copy of the HPR and the memorandum related to the property. See Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination, for meeting minutes.)</p>

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<p><i>Letter from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, February 27, 2012</i></p> <p>Since 1990 the environmental and historical studies of the I-69 project have been fraught with errors and calculated intent to mislead the public and elected officials about the costs and impacts of this project. The main (unstated) purpose of I-69 is political. The purpose of the project is to ensure the support of the Evansville development community and the highway construction lobby for whichever political party and individual politician is currently in power.</p> <p>The original intent of the EIS process under NEPA and the Section 106 process was to ensure that elected officials and citizens have information about the environmental and cultural impacts and costs of a project before starting it, to determine if it should be built. NEPA and NHPA have been co-opted by the highway construction lobby and their consultants. The environmental and historic review process has become a cash cow for engineering and consulting firms, at the taxpayers' expense.</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Comment noted. Section 106 investigations for this project have been completed in accordance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation</i>, and according to the regulations set forth under 36 CFR Part 800.</p>
<p>The I-69 project is a particularly egregious example of this abuse of the public trust. It is time to come out of the academic/highway ivory tower and tell the truth about the permanent and irreparable damages that I-69 is doing to the people, the land and the historic resources of Southwest Indiana.</p> <p>The political pressures for the Build alternative have skewed the environmental and historic studies. Federal HIGHWAY Administration relies on models and standards that are designed to support building highway projects over maintaining the quality of life in rural areas and preservation of cultural resources.</p> <p>It would be far better for the consultants, INDOT and FHWA to just be truthful and acknowledge that the damage this project is doing to our historic and cultural resources is permanent and cannot be repaired or mitigated. The good of the public has never been a serious factor in the I-69 project. INDOT, FHWA and their consultants have acted in consort to thwart historic preservation, to ignore public opinion and damage our rural communities and quality of life.</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Comment noted. Section 106 investigations for this project have been completed in accordance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation</i>, and according to the regulations set forth under 36 CFR Part 800.</p>

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<p>CARR, as a consulting party under Section 106 and a stakeholder in this project for over 20 years, asks for an honest DEIS on Section 5 and an objective and independent financial audit of INDOT and the consultants and contractors who have been paid with our tax dollars on the entire new I-69.</p> <p><i>Letter from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, February 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<p>I am writing to you today in hopes that you review the historic Parks/Patton/Hedrick house in the Hunter Valley Quarry District and thereby, also in Reed Quarries Historic District. Before Christmas, we were told all houses on Prow Road were safe so no historic paperwork, pictures, maps and/or artifacts were submitted to you. After the first of the year, we were notified of change in regards to the house at 3275 N. Prow Road. We have lots of evidence (very early books and maps) that exemplify the site/house/land has recorded history since 1816! James Parks bought land in Sections 20 and 29; his families built and lived on the 3275 N. Prow Road site and present house. Present day Reed Quarries; the Parks/Patton/Hedrick house and land were/are all in the Hunter Valley Historic District. (W. S. Blatchley; Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, 32nd Annual Report; 1908 and Clay W. Stuckey, Gazetteer of Limestone Mills; June, 1989). In addition, James Parks was one of the first County Commissioners of Monroe County (1818). His family donated the land for the Park School that served the area's children early to mid 1900's.</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Debby Reed, February 28, 2012</i></p>	<p>It is not clear when the house was built. William A. Parks, who purportedly built the house in the late 19th century, was distantly related to James Parks (based on genealogical research), one of the original settlers of the county (and who originally purchased the land). It is not known if James Parks ever lived there, built a house there, or was involved at all with the property (his primary residence was in Ellettsville). In 1816, James Parks bought land for many other settlers and family members who were too sick to attend the land sale in Vincennes.</p> <p>Architectural historians have not found the reference in the Blatchley or Stuckey texts crediting the Hedrick House and Reed properties as part of the Hunter Valley District. In his historic text, Blatchley describes Hunter Valley as occupying portions of Township 9 N, Range 1 W, Sections 29 and 30 (page 346). The Dimension Limestone Report identifies the locations of all of the quarries in this district; none of them are located on the current Hedrick or Reed properties (the Hedrick House falls within Section 20). (See Appendix C, for HPR and memorandum related to the property.)</p>
<p>The house has unique building features that date it back along side the most early Indiana University buildings. The present house was built in 1899.</p> <p>Please review the attachments that I have included for you. It is so important that people like you and me take care of what's been here for a long, long time for future generations. I am not sure who said this but it's so true: "We have to know our past to know our future". Please, please help me save this early Indiana historical house and site and the Reed Quarries historical district as they were and still are part of the Hunter Valley Historical Quarrying District started by the Civil War hero, Morton Hunter.</p>	<p>Thank you for the attachments. Project historians reviewed the attachments but have been unable to validate this construction date through documentary research.</p>

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<p><i>Email from Ms. Debby Reed, February 28, 2012</i></p> <p>This Hunter Valley Area/Reed Quarries Area/Parks/Patton/Hedrick House Area dates back 300 million years ago to ancient seas with sharks swimming around; pre-historic Indians 8,000 to 200 BC; (I have shark's teeth and Indian relics for proof); records of Revolutionary War heroes and Civil War heroes and only one remaining home built, lived in and land quarried in this area. Thank you and please help me.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p><i>Email from Ms. Debby Reed, February 28, 2012</i></p> <p>Re: Phase Ia archaeological report of I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies, Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39 (Hinks, Lombardi, Bergman, and Haag, 2/14/12) (Des. No. 0300381; DHPA No. 2123)</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hill:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed the materials submitted with your cover letter dated February 20, 2012 and received on February 24, 2012, for the aforementioned project in Monroe and Morgan counties, Indiana.</p> <p>Thank you for providing the Phase Ia archaeological investigations report for the above project. Archaeological sites 12Mo1387-12Mo1391, 12Mo1392-12Mo1400, 12Mo1402, 12Mo1412, 12Mo1414, and 12Mg437-12Mg446 do not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological investigations at these sites appear necessary.</p> <p>Although archaeological site 12Mo1416 does not appear individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, it should be considered in regard to possible inclusion in the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District.</p> <p>There is insufficient information regarding archaeological sites 12Mo1401, 12Mo1415, and the Posey Stone Marker in the Posey Test Area (which should be recorded as an archaeological site and site form submitted to the SHAARD database) to determine whether they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites must either be avoided by all project activities, or subjected to further archaeological investigations. If avoidance of these sites is not feasible, further archaeological investigations are necessary in these locations. A plan for further investigations must be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment. Any further archaeological investigations must be done in accordance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716).</p>	<p>The project archaeologists addressed the comments in the SHPO letter and submitted a revised report on April 18, 2012. (See Appendix C, Reports, for management summary.)</p>

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<p>We believe that the eligibility of the "quarry waste, consisting of large pieces of limestone, gravel roads, and push piles of soil" (p.134) in the Rockport Road Test Area should be evaluated and considered in regard to the Northern Clear Creek Historic Landscape District, considered as archaeological sites, and be given site numbers and site forms filled out for the state electronic SHAARD database. Also, we believe that the resources in the Quarry Test Area (pp. 142-144) should be evaluated for eligibility and considered in regard to their inclusion in the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District.</p> <p>We concur with the report that archaeological site 12Mo1413 appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This site must either be avoided by all project activities, or subjected to further archaeological investigations. If avoidance is not feasible, an archaeological plan for Phase II test excavations must be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment/ Any further archaeological investigations must be done in accordance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716).</p> <p>Areas and archaeological resources in the proposed project area within or possibly associated with the Hunter Valley Historic Landscape District, North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District, and the Reed Historic Landscape District (Molnar and Belfast, 1/24/12) should be analyzed and evaluated in regard to the districts.</p> <p>All necessary Phase Ic subsurface reconnaissance investigations will take place in the areas mentioned in the report as well as in any other drainage areas in the project area that have potential contain buried archaeological sites. A plan for the Phase Ic subsurface investigations must be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment. Any further archaeological investigations must be done in accordance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716).</p> <p>The cemeteries in or near the archaeological APE must be avoided by all project activities, or subjected to further archaeological investigations, and/or treated under relevant Indiana statutes. Please note that per IC 14-21-1-26.5, if ground disturbance is to occur within one hundred (100) feet of a burial ground or cemetery for the purpose of excavating or covering over the ground or erecting, altering, or repairing any structure, a development plan may need to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources for approval.</p> <p>We note that there are some portions of the project area that have not yet been subjected to archaeological investigations. We will comment further when information on additional archaeological investigations for these areas is received.</p> <p>If artifacts are to be returned to the landowner, additional analyses and documentation of those specimens may be necessary in consultation with our office.</p> <p>We do have some questions and comments (enclosure) regarding the phase Ia archaeological report (see enclosure). We appreciate your addressing these questions and comments.</p> <p>Once the indicated information is received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project. Please keep in mind that additional information may be requested in the future.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, April 5, 2012</i></p>	

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<p>Thank you for your phone call yesterday afternoon Mary Jo. In discussing the matter of a site visitation next week with all concerned we regret that the timing is simply not going to work out. We are wrapping up union contracts and working long hours in preparation of this years quarry start up after the winter layoff.</p> <p>It is our intention to cooperate fully in educating the state and INDOT, on matters involving our family properties. What time we have available outside the quarry we feel is best served in the completion and presentation of materials certifying the long and rich history associated with our properties towards our ultimate goal of national, state and local recognition. Our plans are to have the local and state submissions completed over the next 30 days.</p> <p>As stretched as our schedule will be over the next few weeks, my access will be very difficult. In the interest of further assisting your offices during this time, I would ask that you contact Mr. Dan Meno, in Indianapolis, IN who can address any and all issues or questions that your offices might have. I understand Dan has conveyed our regrets to your firms Katie Molnar yesterday, and extended an invitation on our behalf for her to visit at a more convenient time in the near future.</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Debby Reed, April 17, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. No further action required.</p>
<p>“I have received the Determination [sic] of Effects Report, but I have not yet tried the disk in my computer; sometimes my computer cannot read the disks from the I-69 study teams.</p> <p>If you have any information about the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape being included in Section 4, please let me know.”</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, April 27, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. This Section 106 consultation is focused on Section 5 of the undertaking. Please contact the I-69 Section 4 staff for additional information.</p>
<p>The new Chairman of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board is Devin Blankenship</p> <p>The new staff member is Jackie Scanlan.</p> <p>Please see their email addresses above for future correspondence.</p> <p><i>Email from Ms. Cheryl Ann Munson, Research Scientist, May 1, 2012</i></p>	<p>The project consultants replied in an email dated May 3, 2012, requesting clarification as to whether the new staff and chairman would be replacing Ms. Munson and Ms. Shane. On May 3, 2012, Ms. Munson replied in the affirmative. Ms. Munson continued to consult on the Section 5 project as an interested party. (See Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination, for letters.)</p>

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<p>Please include Debby and Steve Reed in your consulting party process for Section 5, I-69.. We represent Debby's mother's property (3275 N. Prow Road, Bloomington, IN) as well as Reed Quarries, Inc. Thank you very much.</p> <p><i>Letter from Debby and Steve Reed, May 11, 2012</i></p>	<p>Debby and Steve Reed were added as consulting parties.</p>
<p>Re: Revised phase Ia archaeological report (Hinks, Lombardi, Bergman and Haag, 4/13/12) for I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies, Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39 (Designation No. 0300381; DHPA No. 2123)</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hill:</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has conducted an analysis of the materials dated April 18, 2012 and received on April 20, 2012, for the above indicated project in Monroe and Morgan counties, Indiana.</p> <p>Thank you for providing the revised Phase Ia archaeological report for the above project. The report is acceptable and will be placed in our archaeological files. As a reminder, please consult with the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology prior to the employment of deviations from standard field techniques used in Indiana.</p> <p>If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, May 14, 2012</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p>(1) We reiterate our concern about the omission of the Hedrick House at 3275 N. Prow Road from the Reed Historic Landscape District.</p> <p>In addition, we ask again for the House to be included in the district.</p> <p>Our reasons are three-fold. (a) The House is not as far away from the other properties that contribute to the district, as the distance between contributing properties in the nearly adjacent Hunter Valley District. The distance between the House and the nearby quarry features is prime limestone which has been considered an area of reserves for future use. Such unmined areas are common between quarry pits in most limestone industrial operations, since access to reserves is key for business. (b) The Hedrick</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>At the time of this writing, research has revealed that some residents living in this area were associated with the limestone industry; however, historians did not find a direct connection between residents living in the area and the Reed Quarry. The project historians have not found any evidence that demonstrates the house at 3275 North Prow Road is significantly linked to the Reed Historic Landscape District. The distance between resources is not an issue if the space between comprises part of the landscape district. In the case of this house, the land between it and the Reed Historic</p>

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<p>House is indicated on the Siebenthal 1895 map of the Reed and Hunter Valley areas, contrary to the claims of the project surveyors. This map does not show map symbols for houses, but for mills. The only house indicated is the label for the Rock House which coincides with the location of the Hedrick House. (c) The Hedrick House is unique for the use of quarry blocks for the construction of the walls of basement level. The excavation of the basement into limestone and the use of quarry blocks shows the close connection between the house's construction and the nearby quarry operations. In the project surveyors must have misread.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>Landscape District is filled with properties that would be considered Non-Contributing. Adding the house to the district would also mean adding Non-Contributing properties, which would lower the ratio of Contributing resources, and therefore detract from the district's ability to convey its significance. It is also worth noting that land held in "reserve" by a limestone corporation is not automatically significant, as companies often owned many lands that were never developed. There are large swaths of "reserve" land to the south and east of the Reed district, and to the west of the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District, that were purposefully excluded from those district boundaries.</p> <p>Regarding point (b), the Hedrick House does not appear on the Siebenthal 1895 map of the area in question. The label for "Rock House" does not coincide with the location of 3275 North Prow Road; it is farther north of the subject house. It is likely that "Rock House" refers to a naturally occurring or geological feature – possibly a cave. This area falls within the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.</p> <p>Regarding point (c), the project historians have not been provided access to the interior of the property, and therefore cannot corroborate statements about materials, etc. Foundation walls constructed of limestone from the nearby Hunter Valley quarries, however, would not necessarily make the house significant. (See Appendix C, for HPR and the memorandum related to the property; Appendix E, Consulting Party Coordination, for meeting minutes; and Appendix F, Correspondence/Comments Received, for letters related to this property.)</p>
<p>(2) We reiterate our previous comments about visual effects on the Maurice Head House. The report claims that a wooded area screens SR 37 and Section 5 constructions from the house, but the trees are deciduous species and so a visual buffer is only seasonal, not year round. And a visual buffer is not present to the north of the House where only a few deciduous trees are present between it and I-69. Thus, there is an adverse visual effect that should be mitigated so the House is screened in ALL</p>	<p>The project consultants stand by the recommendations in the Effects Report. While 2.7 acres of woods may be removed as a result of the Section 4 undertaking behind the Head House, it is the understanding of Section 5 that 5.5 acres will remain and both shield views from the home to the undertaking and block light from passing vehicles at night. In Section 5, the house is over 800 feet</p>

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<p>seasons.</p> <div data-bbox="254 329 1012 548" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>bring, as has been estimated in the report. For Stipp-Bender and Maurice head, the visual impacts cannot be assured even into the pre-construction stage of I-69, unless the tracts of trees that are the visual screening that blocks view of the highway from the houses are purchased and maintained as part of the highway construction project. Purchase of the wooded tracts and maintenance of the tree lots would be an acceptable mitigation of impacts.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, MCHPB, January 14, 2010</i></p> </div> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>from the nearest portion of the Section 5 mainline undertaking (edge of pavement). The overpass at Rockport Road is over 1,000 feet away from the resource, and will be approximately 15 feet above grade and mostly obscured by the intervening woods. In addition, photographs showing the view toward SR 37 were taken when the leaves had fallen from the trees; the trees continued to provide a dense buffer to the east and northeast. Further, screening to the north is provided by other houses in addition to trees.</p> <p>The effects of the Section 4 undertaking on resources are different from the effects of the Section 5 undertaking and are assessed separately.</p> <p>(See Appendix C, Reports, for Effects Report.)</p>
<p>(3) We reiterate our previous comments about visual effects on the Stipp-Bender House, which were listed for Section 4. Please make these part of the Section 5 record.</p> <div data-bbox="254 833 1012 1304" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>bring, as has been estimated in the report. For Stipp-Bender and Maurice head, the visual impacts cannot be assured even into the pre-construction stage of I-69, unless the tracts of trees that are the visual screening that blocks view of the highway from the houses are purchased and maintained as part of the highway construction project. Purchase of the wooded tracts and maintenance of the tree lots would be an acceptable mitigation of impacts.</p> <p>For Stipp-Bender, it is also necessary to incorporate the intersection of SR 37 North and I-69 South into planning and impact evaluation. This was not done, since this particular intersection was eliminated from the design as a cost-saving measure. Nonetheless, the intersection will be built someday, and so planning for it must take place now as part of the inventory and evaluation study. The land for the ramped intersection at this location also needs to be purchased by INDOT for its eventual construction, so that other uses of the land do not preempt this connection. It is an understatement to relate that Monroe County has experienced problems dealing with ramped intersections added to 4-lane highways (cf. SR 37).</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, MCHPB, January 14, 2010</i></p> </div> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>The land between the Refined Preferred Alternative 8 and the Stipp-Bender Farmstead, which roughly corresponds to the area bound by South Victor Pike and West That Road, contains fields, isolated wooded areas, and modern houses. Section 5 of the undertaking is not visible from the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and is sufficiently removed to obscure any ambient light intrusions that might result from the undertaking. Please reference the Effects Report for photographs and cross sections illustrating these comments.</p> <p>The effects of the Section 4 undertaking on resources are different from the effects of the Section 5 undertaking and are assessed separately.</p> <p>(See Appendix C, Reports, for Effects Report.)</p>
<p>(4) We do not understand why the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District</p>	<p>The naming of the district was purposeful and does not describe the</p>

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<p>continues to be called “North,” when the District and the limestone industry closest to Clear Creek IS WEST of the stream! The district’s name should be the West Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. Communicating the cultural heritage of the region to the public is made more difficult when cardinal directions are mixed up. We ask that you and the SHPO change the name of the District to reflect geography <i>ic [sic]</i> reality.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>directional relationship of the district to the creek (the creek actually runs through the middle of the larger district, where Sudbury, University, and New Richland quarries, and Woolery mill fall to the east of the creek; Carl Furst Stone Company Quarry and Maple Hill quarry and mill fall to the west of the creek and are the only properties within the Section 5 APE). Rather, the name alludes to the area north of the established Clear Creek limestone district, as described in Al Hoadley’s “History of the Belt” (62) and in the Blatchley text (347). This connotation is briefly described in the Dimension Limestone Report on page 53. (See Appendix C, Reports, for dimension limestone report.)</p>
<p>(4) <i>[sic]</i> We find none of the alternatives particularly attractive for the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, in which case issues of connectivity and local traffic flow loom larger than historic preservation.</p> <p>I-69 on the east border of the District will look like an URBAN highway. It is true that I-69 cannot be seen from any of the contributing properties, but it can be seen from rural areas of the district, and it is the RURAL character of the District with its collection of contributing properties that is historically valuable and worthy of preservation, rather than the collection alone. People drive and bike Maple Grove Road, and come to Monroe County, to appreciate this character. The feel or setting of the District will be greatly impacted if the highway can be seen.</p> <p>To accomplish a true buffer, it would be necessary to preserve all the trees on the east side of Stouts Creek in the area of the District, and then to plant evergreen trees along the highway. We recommend that INDOT secure conservation easements along Stouts Creek, to help preserve the rural character.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Since FHWA issued a finding of no adverse effect for this resource, mitigation for this resource is not contemplated as part of this undertaking. However, context-sensitive design solutions will be explored in this area during the final design process. Stipulation I.B. of the MOA provides for context-sensitive solutions in accordance with applicable INDOT policies. (See Appendix J, MOA.)</p> <p>Because the proposed segment of I-69 bordering the Maple Grove Road Historic District involves the upgrade of SR 37 within its present right-of-way, the undertaking will not introduce any visual elements that contrast with the existing visual setting. (See Appendix C, Reports, for Effects Report.)</p>
<p>(5) Furthermore, Stouts Creek has recently been reported to have a rockshelter site along the valley. Its location is not known to the Board. The rockshelter was said to have been lived in at least as recently as the Great Depression, which would make this site of considerable archaeological interest. In addition, rockshelters are very rare in the region, and thus the locale is likely to have been used as a hunting camp at some</p>	<p>The project archaeologists are aware of a rockshelter along Stouts Creek in an undisclosed location. However, because the rockshelter is outside of the archaeological APE, no further investigation was conducted at this time.</p>

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<p>point in the past by Native Americans.</p> <p>Some project alternatives require the use of a barrier wall between the north and south lanes, while others expand the footprint of the roadway and move them closer to Maple Grove Road and the historic properties in the District. It is difficult to say which would be better, since the barrier wall would change the character of the region.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	
<p>(6) After further consideration of the Hunter Valley and Reed Historic Districts, it makes very little sense to separate them, and we recommend they be combined into one -- the Hunter Valley-Reed Historic Landscape District. The two are historically so closely tied together that dividing the properties into two entities makes it difficult to present these to the public. The geographic separation between Reed and North Hunter is not much greater than that between North Hunter and South Hunter. Combining the Districts would assist the county in communicating its limestone industrial heritage to the public and to tourists.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p>	<p>The two districts were considered separate resources for two primary reasons. First, the large number and size of potentially Non-Contributing features between the districts (including SR 37, portions of Arlington Road, modern buildings, and even portions of the limestone areas) would have been detrimental to the resource count in a larger, combined district. Second, the two districts have different periods of significance, and slightly different statements of significance. Therefore, it makes the most sense to consider these areas as two distinct resources. (See Appendix C, Reports, for a discussion of periods of significance and significance statements.)</p>
<p>(7) We find the proposed use of a concrete barrier wall to be inappropriate for the areas that border Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, the Hunter Valley/Reed Historic Landscape Districts, and the North (actually WEST) Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. If there must be a wall, we recommend study of an alternative wall of the requisite height-width made up of reject quarry blocks, set into the ground as deeply as needed. For purposes of illustration but not engineering, one example of waste blocks placed along a roadway is on Rockport Road, south of I-69, adjacent Independent Quarry. Many, many regional limestone quarries have waste blocks.</p> <p>All over the U.S., and even in Indiana (e.g. Carmel and U.S. 31), highways are being built with esthetics in mind. We deserve no less in Bloomington and Monroe County. We believe the quarry block wall would save energy and money as well as detract far less from the character of the rural historic districts than a concrete wall.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of</i></p>	<p>Since there is no adverse effect to this resource, mitigation is not contemplated as part of this undertaking.</p> <p>However, Stipulation I.B. of the MOA provides for the consideration of context-sensitive solutions in accordance with applicable INDOT policies. (See Appendix J, MOA.)</p>

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<p><i>Review, May 22, 2012 and conveyed via email on May 23, 2012.</i></p> <p>The following comments are an addendum to the previous letter from our Board.</p> <p>(8) The Park-Wampler-Bell Cemetery, only very recently brought to our attention, may be in the APE for the project. It is NOT mentioned in your report.</p> <p>The approximate location is shown in the included image (air photo provided by the Monroe County Cemetery Commission).</p> <p>If the Section 5 Project Team did not consult with the Cemetery Commission, then they have made a serious error.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 23, 2012</i></p>	<p>The Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery was located and field verified at the onset of the Section 5 Tier 2 Environmental Studies. Reference was made to this cemetery on the mapping presented at the July 2005 Public Information Meeting. The cemetery is documented in the HPR of 2008. (See Appendix C, Reports, HPR pages 22, 177 and 185.)</p> <p>The cemetery is located 458 feet from the existing SR 37 ROW, and 531 feet to the edge of existing SR 37 pavement. The cemetery was discussed with the Monroe County Cemetery Board on September 30, 2004. It also falls within the boundaries of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.</p>
<p>(9) The Consulting Party process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has become a meaningless exercise.</p> <p>The SHPO determined some properties and districts eligible for the National Register, and OK'd the exclusion of other properties as eligible for inclusion in districts, before the Consulting Parties were given reports to comment upon. Then, because the SHPO had already provided approval, the comments and recommendations from Consulting Parties have been disregarded. This is not the proper procedure, and has resulted in the continued exclusion of the Hedrick House from the Reed Historic Landscape District, which we in Monroe County know a lot more about than the Project Team.</p> <p>Our Board will discuss following up on this matter with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.</p> <p><i>Letter from Cheryl Ann Munson, the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, May 23, 2012</i></p>	<p>The review process has been conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.</p> <p>According to 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(c)(3), “the agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.” Project consultants did consult with SHPO during the evaluation process and the defining of the historic property boundaries. The SHPO did not submit written comments on districts or boundaries until after the publication of the report. Once that report was published with its formal recommendations in regard to boundaries, the SHPO and other consulting parties commented formally. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, for letters from SHPO.)</p> <p>Following the publication of FHWA’s Findings of Effect for this project and pursuant to the applicable 36 CFR Part 800 regulations, the ACHP was invited to participate in consultation on this project. (See Appendix K, Consultation with the ACHP.)</p>

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<p>We also concur with the determination of eligibility in the April 23 document, as far as they go. In our February 20, 2012 letter on I-69 Section 5 (copy enclosed), we agreed with the project consultants that the North Clear Creek, Hunter Valley, and Reed historic landscape districts are eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, and we expressed the opinion that the quarries possess significance also under Criterion D. In an April 17, 2012 letter from the Indiana Department of Transportation (“INDOT”) on I-69 Section 4 (copy enclosed), INDOT appeared to have agreed with the proposition that the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District is eligible under criteria A and D. We had thought that the same would be true for the Hunter Valley and Reed historic landscape districts.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, May 23, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. Criterion D has been added to the historic landscape districts. (See Appendix B, FHWA Findings and Determinations, for modified finding dated October 11, 2012.)</p>
<p>For the most part, we agree with the effects assessments proposed in the “Draft Identification of Effects Report.” We wonder, however, whether alternatives 4 and 5 necessarily would alter characteristics of the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District that qualify it for the National Register in a way that would diminish its integrity, given the nature of that historic district (see 36 C.F.R. § 800.5[a][1]). As the report explains, both of those alternates would require several acres of right-of-way from the southern part of the district and would result in several acres of fill being placed along or within the southern boundary of the district, causing an adverse physical effect. Additionally, as the report briefly states, alternatives 4 and 5 would cause an adverse visual effect in the course of realigning South Rockport Road (referring, apparently, to the work proposed for the West Fullerton Pike intersection, only half of which is within the district).</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, May 23, 2012</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. INDOT and its consultants met with SHPO at the historic property to discuss the effects that Alternatives 4 and 5 would have on the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District on June 6, 2012. Participants agreed that if Alternatives 4 or 5 were the preferred at the location of North Clear Creek, the effect would be adverse. FHWA has determined the selected Refined Preferred Alternative 8 will not adversely impact the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. (See Appendix B, FHWA Findings and Determinations and D, Agency Coordination, for summary of the meeting held June 6, 2012.)</p>
<p>It occurs to us, however, that this historic landscape district may be less sensitive to those kinds of modifications than a residential historic district or a more pastoral, rural historic district would be, because this district consists most notably of quarry pits, piles of discarded stone, industrial buildings and structures, crude service roads, etc. It seems to us that the integrity of setting of such a district might be of a lower priority among the seven types of integrity than it would be for other kinds of historic districts. We suggest that further thought be given to the degree of effect that alternatives 4 and</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. INDOT and its consultants met with SHPO at the historic property to discuss the effects that Alternatives 4 and 5 would have on the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District on June 6, 2012. Participants agreed that if Alternatives 4 or 5 were the preferred at the location of North Clear Creek, the effect would be adverse. FHWA has determined the selected Refined Preferred Alternative 8 (comprised of features from Alternatives 6</p>

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<p>5 are likely to have on the North Clear Creek Historic Landcape District. Having heard at the May 10 meeting that archaeological investigations for alternatives 4 and 5 will be performed this summer, we realize that the results of those investigations would need to be taken into consideration. As you know, if you were to issue a formal finding of adverse effect, 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a) would call for consultation about possible alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. Given the presence of non-historic residences and wooded areas along West Fullerton Pike and South Rockport Road, we can imagine that the avoidance or minimization of such an adverse effect on the historic district might have other kinds of impacts on the natural and human environment. Furthermore, as we have learned in Section 106 consultations on other I-69 sections, it is often difficult to craft mitigation that all consulting parties consider satisfactory.</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, May 23, 2012</i></p>	<p>and 8 in this area) will not adversely impact the North Clear Creek Historic Landscape District. (See Appendix D, Agency Coordination, for summary of the meeting.)</p>
<p>I tried reaching you at both your Indy and Bloomington numbers you provided with no success. I understand you contacted Mrs Debby Reed yesterday requesting access to her mothers home on Prow Rd (Bloomington) next Wednesday. While we appreciate your interest, we will decline at this time, and request that you allow us to extend the invitation to you at time convenient for us.</p> <p>I would further ask you and anyone associated with I-69 consultants respect that this home is the private residence of an elderly lady, and unannounced visits to this private residence, as occurred recently on 05/11/12 will not be tolerated.</p> <p>I have copied you the correspondence from 04/17/12 that Mrs Reed provided you, and again stress that you please contact me with any questions or concerns in the future as she had requested.</p> <p><i>Email from Dan Meno, June 1, 2012</i></p>	<p>In an email dated June 1, 2012, the project consultants responded to Mr. Meno. The email responded to this comment, in part, with the following text:</p> <p>As our Cultural Historians and Archaeologists were returning from the May 10, 2012 Consulting Parties Meeting, they were also completing some preliminary planning for our upcoming archaeological investigations. They were inspecting . . . the existing SR37 right-of-way in the vicinity of the Hedrick House.</p> <p>As a standard practice, if we are in close proximity to a dwelling, our field staff will try to make contact with the property owner before walking about the property. This generally consists of a knock on the door and a quick conversation so that an owner is not surprised or alarmed by our presence. It is important to note that this type of activity is authorized under the Notice of Survey letters that were sent to all property owners within the APE on Sept. 11, 2011.</p>

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<p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has conducted an analysis of the materials dated and received on May 17, 2012 for the aforementioned project in Monroe County, Indiana.</p> <p>The staff of the Indiana SHPO has reviewed the Phase Ib plan for archaeological investigations at archaeological sites 12Mo1401, 12Mo1415, and 12Mo1430 for the above project. The plan is acceptable with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All investigations must be directly supervised in the field and laboratory by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the supervisory qualifications in the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716). 2. If any human remains dating on or before December 31, 1939 are encountered, the discovery must be reported to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. The discovery must be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1 and 312 IAC 22. In that event, please call 317-232-1646. 3. Detailed historical and archival/background research will be conducted for the sites and will include local, county, past use of the archaeological site areas, and other appropriate sources. 4. Prior to field visits to the archaeological sites, please consult with our office regarding field reconnaissance techniques for site assessment. Otherwise, field reconnaissance should conform to standard field techniques for visibility, slope, intervals, etc. used for archaeological investigations in Indiana. 5. Any photographs of the site or features, if encountered, will include appropriate scales. 6. If artifacts are to be returned to the landowner, additional analyses and documentation of those specimens may be necessary in consultation with our office. 7. An archaeological site form for each archaeological site investigated must be submitted electronically to the state SHPAARD database. 8. Any proposed revisions to the archaeological plan must be submitted in writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology ("DHPA") prior to implementation in the field or laboratory. This plan is not transferable. <p>With these conditions, the proposed archaeological investigations may proceed. Once the archaeological report for the proposed investigations is received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project. Please keep in mind that additional information may be requested in the future.</p> <p>If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.</p> <p><i>A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Dr. Rick Jones at (317) 233-0953 or rjones@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA No. 2123.</i></p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, June 5, 2012.</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. No further response required at this time.</p>

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<p>Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed the final version of the meeting summary for June 6, which we received by e-mail on , for the aforementioned project in Monroe and Morgan counties in Indiana.</p> <p>We accept this final version of the meeting notes for June 6.</p> <p>In particular, we concur with the informal effects assessment contained in the following statement on page 6 of the meeting notes: "The consensus of those participating in the site visit was that the effects of alternatives 4 and 5 would be adverse."</p> <p><i>Letter from James A. Glass, Ph.D., Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, July 12, 2012.</i></p>	<p>No further action required.</p>

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